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A. H. B.

PETRONIUS:  
CENA TRIMALCHIONIS.

**TWO READINGS CLASSICS.**

*NEXT VOLUME:*

DANTE'S "DIVINA COMMEDIA."

TRANSLATED BY LUIGI RICCI.



# PETRONIUS: Cena Trimalchionis

TRANSLATED AND EDITED,  
WITH INTRODUCTION,  
NOTES, ETC., BY MICHAEL  
J. RYAN.

“ . . . nec auguria novi nec mathematicorum caelum  
curare soleo, ex vultibus tamen hominum mores colligo,  
et cum spatiantem vidi, quid cogitet scio.”—*Sat. c. 126.*



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## PREFACE.

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THE text of Bücheler (1882) has been uniformly adopted, except in some instances where Friedländer's acute suggestions seemed to me more conformable.

I have endeavoured to give as true a replica as possible, in language and style, of this unique specimen of Latin literature, and though seeking to make the translation as literal as compatible with English idiom, where that was not feasible, my aim has been rather to reproduce the spirit of the original than to adhere to the strict letter of the text.

I desire to express my particular obligations to Herr Friedländer's admirable edition of the *C.T.*, to M. Collignon's *Étude sur Pétrone*, and to Mr. Cooper's *Word-formation in the Roman Sermo Plebeius*, which have been of invaluable assistance. Other authorities to whom I am in varying degrees indebted are set out with grateful acknowledgment at the end of the Introduction.

The *Satirae* is not a pleasing work to deal with

in its entirety, though it must always remain one of the most valued possessions of the sociologist, the novelist, and the scholar. Justus Lipsius says, *Epistol Quæstt.* iii. 2: ‘. . . abesset tantum nuda illa nequitia; . . . ioci me delectant, urbanitas capit; cetera nec in animo nec in moribus meis magis labem relinquunt quam olim in flumine vestigium cymba. Ut vina apposita vinosum movent; invinium, ut antiqui loquebantur, non movent. Sic ista animum iam ante improbum fortasse incient; casto et castigato non adhaerent.’

However, the central part only has been translated, the longest of the fragments, and by far the most interesting portion of the book. It is interesting not alone for its admirable painting of the Roman life and manners of the Empire, but also from a philological aspect, containing as it does such a wealth of plebeian language and phraseology.

A few unnecessarily coarse passages have been avoided, and in Chapter LVI., where so many puns occur, no effort is made to maintain their *double entendre* in English, because of the impracticability of doing so consistently; indeed it is somewhat senseless to translate them at all, as they are meaningless, and must be read in the Latin to be understood.

Those who expect to find originality in this edition will be disappointed. I have tried to make it as useful and accessible as possible, and to this end have largely availed of the labours of others, which I hope I have sufficiently indicated, but anything of my own that is added will, I fear, be found to have small merit. The absence of such a book in English is my sole excuse for the undertaking.

*Nemo scit praeter me ubi soccus me pressat.* On this principle perhaps I may be permitted to say that no one recognises more fully than myself the possible imperfections of the book, and I would greatly value any corrections.

It may seem somewhat incongruous to retain in the translation Latin words such as *triclinium*, *dispensator*, *pallium*, etc. My reason for doing so is generally to try to preserve the 'atmosphere,' and in particular cases, because the words as conventionally translated convey but inaccurately the ideas which they would have suggested to the mind of a Roman.

MICHAEL J. RYAN.

DUBLIN, *November* 1905.





## INTRODUCTION.

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### I.

TACITUS, *Annales* xvi. 17, says:—‘(A.D. 66) eodem agmine Annaeus Mela, Cerialis Anicius, Rufius Crispinus, ac Petronius cecidere.’ Then, in c. 18:—  
‘de C. Petronio pauca supra repetenda sunt. nam illi dies per somnum, nox officiis et oblectamentis vitae transigebatur; utque alios industria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, habebaturque non ganeo et profligator ut plerique sua haurientium, sed erudito luxu. ac dicta factaque eius quanto solutiora et quandam sui negligentiam praeferentia, tanto gratius in speciem simplicitatis accipiebantur. proconsul tamen Bithyniae et mox consul vigentem se ac parem negotiis ostendit. dein revolutus ad vitia seu vitiorum imitatione inter paucos familiarium Neroni adsumptus est, elegantiae arbiter, dum nihil amoenum et molle affluentia putat, nisi quod ei Petronius approbavisset. unde invidia

Tigellini quasi adversus aemulum et scientia voluptatum potiozem. ergo crudelitatem principis, cui ceterae libidines cedebant, aggreditur amicitiam Scaevini Petronio obiectans corrupto ad indicium servo ademptaque defensione et maiore parte familiae in vincla rapta. forte illis diebus Campaniam petiverat Caesar, et Cumas usque progressus Petronius illic attinebatur. nec tulit ultra timoris aut spei moras. neque tamen praeceps vitam expulit sed incisas venas, ut libitum, obligatas aperire rursum et alloqui amicos, non per seria aut quibus gloriam constantiae peteret. audiebatque referentes nihil de immortalitate animi et sapientium placitis, sed levia carmina et faciles versus. servorum alios largitione, quosdam verberibus affecit. iniit epulas, somno indulsit; ut quanquam coacta mors fortuitae similis esset. ne codicillis quidem, quod plerique pereuntium, Neronem aut Tigellinum aut quem alium potentium adulatus est, sed flagitia principis sub nominibus exoletorum feminarumque et novitatem cuiusque stupri perscripsit atque obsignata misit Neroni; fregitque anulum, ne mox usui esset ad facienda pericula. ambigenti Neroni, quonam modo noctium suarum ingenia notescerent, offertur Silia matrimonio senatoris haud ignota et ipsi ad omnem libidinem adscita ac Petronio perquam

familiaris. agitur in exilium, tanquam non siluisset quae viderat pertuleratque, proprio odio.'

Whether the man whom Tacitus describes is the author of the *Satirae* is a point upon which opinion is somewhat divided. Yet in the writer of the book before us, we recognise the easy power, the incisive and subtle irony, the artistic epicureanism of the connoisseur, and that originality and real scepticism, which alone could induce a man to meet his end in such a singular and unconventional manner. For when life drew to its closing scene, the majority of men, whose facile principles basked in Fortune's smiles, would fain aspire to other ideals than the pleasure-loving Samian and the sceptic of Elis set store by. More especially the followers of Epicurus, whose philosophy, though teaching men to live—after a manner—had not the inherent reality nor truth sufficient to guide their tottering steps when Charon beckoned.

But in this Petronius displayed his wonted originality; he would have no philosophers' discussions on death and immortality, but preferred to lie as he had fallen, amid the fragile flowers of fading pleasure: to sink away in a melody of song where joy and sorrow ebbed together.

Collignon, in his excellent *Étude sur Pétrone*,

says that this chapter of Tacitus has hypnotised the commentators, and when the author's character as revealed in his book and that of the man pictured by the historian, are brought side by side, the fascination is not to be wondered at. Besides, allusions in the *Satirae*, and its language and manners generally, all seem to indicate that it was composed in the time of Nero. The fact that Tacitus is silent as to his writings can by no means be taken as evidence that he was not an author; for that historian also mentions Germanicus, Claudius, Silius Italicus and Seneca, but not any of their works, as the late Professor Sellar remarks in his article on Petronius, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, xviii. 271, where he adds: 'The prominence which Tacitus gives to the portrait of Petronius points to his enjoyment of greater notoriety than was due to the part he played in history;' which is quite the case, and taking into consideration the statement: *proconsul tamen Bithyniae et mox consul vigentem se ac parem negotiis ostendit*, which shows that Petronius was not merely an effeminate man of pleasure, it seems to me, in spite of an apparently contradictory point in his character, that he was a man of force, which of itself alone would have compelled Tacitus, characteristically, to do justice to the man, while detesting his morality, over and

above the consideration of his being the author of a unique book. In submitting this as a reason why such prominence has been given his portrait in the *Annals*, I consider the following passage of Emerson, in his Essay on Character, to be particularly relevant. He says: 'I have read that those who listened to Lord Chatham felt that there was something finer in the man than anything which he said. It has been complained of our brilliant English historian of the French Revolution, that when he has told all his facts about Mirabeau, they do not justify his estimate of his genius. The Gracchi, Agis, Cleomenes and others of Plutarch's heroes, do not in the record of facts equal their own fame. Sir Philip Sidney, the Earl of Essex, Sir Walter Raleigh are men of great figure and of few deeds. We cannot find the smallest part of the personal weight of Washington in the narrative of his exploits. The authority of Schiller is too great for his books. This inequality of the reputation to the works or the anecdotes is not accounted for by saying that the reverberation is longer than the thunder-clap; but somewhat resided in these men which begot an expectation which outran all their performance. The largest part of their power was latent. This is what we call Character—a

reserved force which acts directly and without means.'

Tacitus notices this man at length. That is agreed. Why has he done so? If it had been on account of his originality in literature, surely his writings would have been mentioned; but they are not. There must have been then some other circumstance to induce that severe historian to set up a portrait of our author in his gallery, who without this circumstance would plainly have been beneath his notice.

The theory that the *Satirae* is the work which Petronius sent to Nero is untenable, and it now seems strange that scholars in past ages should have favoured such an absurdity. How, by any stretch of the imagination, could this be conceived as the book which Petronius wrote as he lay dying—of which the *Cena Trimalchionis* is but an extract, and its fragments, as we possess them, merely excerpts from the fifteenth and sixteenth books? Others thought, and some even still, that Nero is satirised under the rôle of Trimalchio now; under that of Eumolpus again; and that the other characters are members of his *entourage*, which internal evidence disproves.

Professor Peck, in his Introduction, p. 59, after noting the passages in Sidonius Apollinaris, xxiii.—

145. Quid vos eloquii canam Latini,  
Arpinas, Patavine, Mantuane?

155. et te Massilensium per hortos  
sacri stipitis, Arbiter, colonum  
Hellespontiaco parem Priapo?

and in Servius on *Verg. Aen.* iii. 57, '*auri sacra fames*,' where that writer, describing a custom of the people of Marseilles, adds: '*hoc autem in Petronio lectum est*,' with delicate ingenuity goes on to say: 'It is a tempting suggestion that one finds in these two stray allusions which imply a Gallic nativity for the author of the greatest novel of antiquity. There is probably no other people except the Jews that have kept, down to the present day, their early racial traits and mental characteristics so completely as the Gauls. The passages of Cæsar, and even those of Cato, that describe them, are as true to-day as the observations of Philip Gilbert Hamerton or W. C. Brownell. The nervous eagerness for something new, the lack of political stability, the rash bravery, the impulsiveness, the love of warfare and *la gloire*, the intellectual quickness, the fondness for brilliant talk,—all these were noted down for us two thousand years ago, and they still remain the most striking characteristics of the modern French. . . . It is therefore a tempting hypothesis that makes Petronius the literary

predecessor of those preternaturally clever writers of modern France whose spirit at least is that which breathes in every page of the *Satirae*. Perfect precision and firmness of stylistic touch are theirs and his. A pervasive cynicism—not the cynicism that makes men bitter, but the far more hopeless cynicism that makes them utterly contemptuous—they share with him. The versatility, the unerring strokes of the great literary artist, are conspicuous in both. The sexual instinct, pervasive, always present, and manifested at the most unexpected times, this, too, Petronius shares with the school of Gustave Flaubert and Guy de Maupassant. If he was a Roman by race, a Roman as Cicero and Tacitus were Roman, it is strange indeed that he had no predecessors and no true successor; but that to see a fitting parallel for his strangely brilliant fiction we must pass over the intervening centuries and find it only in our own century and in the literary art of modern France.’

The *Satirae* must have been an extensive work originally, as we gather from the inscription, p. 205 of the *Codex Traguriensis*, which, by the way, alone contains, along with other fragments, the whole of the *Cena Trimalchionis* as we now possess it. The inscription runs:—‘*Petronii Arbitri Satyri Fragmenta—ex Libro Quinto Decimo et Sexto*



*Decimo.*' The MS. was discovered at Trau, in Dalmatia, by Marinus Statilius (Pierre Petit) in 1663, bound together with the poems of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius. Access was had to it by one Frambotto, before Petit had completed his revision, and a hasty copy was printed in Padua in 1664. The mistakes were so gross and numerous that the book was declared a forgery by scholars. Petit, however, defended his discovery, and printed a revised edition at Paris in the same year, and though this tended to settle the dispute, the authenticity of the MS. was for a long time questioned.

This discovery induced one Francis Nodot, a French soldier of fortune, to discover another MS., which he did, in 1688. He alleged that a certain M. Dupin had heard of its existence from a German nobleman, but that he was unable to see Dupin, as the latter was engaged in operations in the enemy's country. However, Nodot contrived to send him a letter, to which the latter replied that he had received the MS. from a Greek renegade, with whom he had been quartered at the capture of Belgrade, and whose father, being a man of some erudition, had had it transcribed, stating in conclusion that if Nodot could come to Frankfort, he could see the treasure for himself.

The latter, having tried every means to obtain a

passport, without success, happened to come upon a Frankfort merchant about to return to his town, whom he engaged to make a copy of the MS.

The forgery did not deceive any one, as Nodot pretended to fill up all the *lacunae* existing in the text, which of itself was suspicious, and, further, the imposture abounded in Gallicisms.

In 1800, a learned Spaniard (or Italian?) named Marchena put forth another forgery, which he alleged he had discovered at St. Gall in Switzerland. It purported to fill up but one *lacuna*, and was such an exact imitation of the language and style of Petronius that for a time it completely deceived the scholars. One substantial objection, however, against its reception was the fact that Marchena would bring forward, not the original, but only a transcript. Shortly afterwards its author acknowledged the production as a forgery.

## II.

From the fragments which we possess there appears to have been no strict plot nor logical connection in the *Satirae*; <sup>1</sup> the characters introduce tales, discussions, and pieces of poetry which necessarily mar its unity; no superhuman agency

<sup>1</sup> Klebs suggested the anger of Priapus as the probable centre point of the plot.

is acknowledged, the only gods which the author seems to have any respect for are Fortune, Chance, and Priapus; the scene appears to be laid in Campania, but this is another of the many *quaestiones vexatae*, some taking the views that the *venu* is at Naples, Puteoli, etc.; we shall return to the matter again.

The connection of the *Cena* with the thread of the narrative is very slight, and as the other characters are entirely subordinated, the whole interest centres in Trimalchio and his household. Trimalchio is one of the *nouveaux riches*, a freed-man, who having amassed an enormous fortune, spends it lavishly. He wishes to be thought quite *comme il faut*, a man of literary tastes and liberal education; he is full of conceit, always boasting about his wealth and influence; displaying his muddled learning, or entering on the discussion of subjects wherein his ignorance is paralleled by his impudence alone. Who could accuse *him* of being unlettered? Has he not two libraries at home with him! With the vulgarity common to such personages, at the time when he thinks most to honour his guests he insults them, as when telling them to drink up the wine, for that it is right good Opimian, and though he had more fashionable folk to dinner the day before, they did

not get as good. But we must not think that he is merely a worthless braggart. He is tolerably good-natured, and has raised himself to his present position by his own worth, as he says; he makes no secret of his former poverty nor of the varied means of which he took opportunity to raise himself in the world.

This episode introduces us to the life of the freedmen of the Empire; we hear them discussing the bad harvest, the administration, and sighing for the good old times, when affairs were so admirably conducted. They entertain us with their stories and proverbs in the curious and interesting *sermo plebeius*. The language of each one is made to suit his position and education; we have the extremes, for example, in that of Eumolpus (not in the *Cena*) and Trimalchio. In character drawing Petronius is at his best; a few sharp, crisp strokes, and we have a complete picture; his characters are not idealistic but real. He hides himself under his creations, save here and there, where opportunity for artistic comment or for playful irony appears, or where hatred of vulgar ostentation unmask his battery. He laughs at men, their follies and inanities, though countenancing their vices. The book is not, as we understand the word, a satire, but a *satura*,

although throughout it is a satire on bad manners, but not on bad morals; the sole object of the author being to amuse, not to moralise. Professor Sellar is in the right when he says: 'There is not perhaps a single sentence in Petronius which implies any knowledge of or sympathy with the existence of affection, conscience or honour, or even the most elementary goodness of heart, or of that amount of mutual confidence which is necessary to keep a band of brigands or a circle of swindlers together.' Though, perhaps, this judgment is too sweeping, for, *e.g.* Trimalchio is lavish to his guests, and though the greater part of this is undoubtedly due to love of display, yet if he entirely lacked 'even the most elementary goodness of heart' he would not entertain them so lavishly, or at all, as the stingy man in Horace.

When Robinson Crusoe, with much labour, had succeeded in hewing his canoe out of a huge tree-trunk, he discovered, only then, that it was beyond his power to remove it. Now, that is a true touch of human nature—real, everyday human nature, which a man of less keen perception than Defoe would never have thought of putting on paper. In commerce 'nothing surprises men more than common sense and plain dealing;' in literature nothing surprises little writers more than these

pointed touches of realism, which pass *them* unobserved, when they see with what ease a master can turn such trifles to effect. Shakespeare sees the same sunset as Giles the plough-boy, but how widely different the result!

Many illustrations might be taken from Petronius,—to take but one—at c. 69, Encolpius, hastily, but humanly, declares his opinion concerning a dish just brought to table, only to find that he is entirely mistaken. Petronius does this consciously, for, disregarding for the moment Horace's maxim, he points Encolpius's remark with: '*ego, silicet homo prudentissimus, statim intellexi quid esset.*'

The *Satirae* is somewhat after the manner of the *Menippae*, of which the chief characteristics—the medley of prose and verse, and the employment of the vulgar language—are noteworthy in this connection.

The *Apocolocyntosis* of Seneca approaches nearer in resemblance to our author in this, that, as in the regular *Menippae*, it has prose and verse intermingled, the same sceptic spirit with regard to the gods and to religious traditions is manifested; it indulges in playful parody of classic writers, and finally, that the *sermo plebeius* and its proverbial locutions are made use of.

We shall briefly glance at the Greek romances, but it will be rather from the standpoint of groundwork and general form that we will have to approach them with reference to our subject. As Collignon remarks, it would be interesting to know if Petronius took any Greek romance as his model. We cannot speak on that, however, as no one which could have served as such has been preserved. This much, in any case, may be said without fear of contradiction, that he had read some, at least, of the Milesian Tales.

The extant Greek romances are almost totally different from the *Satirae*; intermingling of prose and verse are of rare occurrence; they all lack good colouring and originality in form; the sketches of manners and customs are vague and general; the society represented is artificial; they show no conception of character drawing; their personages are unreal, stilted; they contain stereotyped description of pirate adventures, battles, duels, and so forth. In a word, the subjective romance has practically no existence in Greek fiction.

On the other hand, the *Satirae* is a romance of bold, not to say crude realism. We find ourselves in the midst of the life of a semi-Greek town of

the Empire. The characters are all laid bare before our eyes; every detail stands out from the picture.

Another characteristic notably absent from the Greek romances is that twitting, subtle irony, and that keen appreciation of the ridiculous which is so prominent a feature in Petronius. Their characters make declamations and moralise, as do those in the *Satirae*, but with them it is always in good faith, whereas our author, as becomes his tenets, scoffs at everything, and even when he seems most in earnest, the current of scepticism is still running beneath the surface.

The heroes of those romances, as with Petronius, are the playthings of Fortune, and such a state of things is indeed almost an essential in a tale of adventures. Petronius is never pedantic, never a bore; he sketches everything with so deft a touch; flits from one subject to another with indifference, butterfly-like; and whether he is reproducing the vulgarisms of the provincials and the dialect of the rabble, or discoursing on the art of painting or the decay of oratory, he is always Petronius the artist. As Addison says: 'He hits upon the genius of all professions, and adapts himself to every situation.'



As comparison is frequently instituted between the *Metamorphoses* of Apuleius and the *Satirae*, it will be interesting to look into the difference between the two. Both belong to the adventurous, episodic style of romance, admitting of diverse interruptions, in the way of Milesian Tales, tirades of rhetoric and the like, but there are few passages closely identical, and the *Metamorphoses* is more of a Greek romance, as the *Satirae* is a Latin one. A conspicuous element with Apuleius is the description of the marvellous, the fanciful, which is subordinate in Petronius. The author of the *Metamorphoses* is inferior to the latter in taste, and also in language, as is to be naturally expected from a man who, as he himself acknowledges, acquired Latin only by continual and plodding effort; his pictures are overdrawn, while Petronius contents himself, as I may so say, with a few impressionistic strokes. He appears to have been a careful student of classic models; yet his language, even where not purposely reproducing the *sermo plebeius*, has unclassical locutions, apparently archaic or borrowed from the *sermo cotidianus*. They have some resemblance in their realism, and in their painting of vulgar personages, though the class which Apuleius depicts is rather lower than that of the

other. Both meet upon common ground where they touch on Epicureanism, where both agree in setting forth sensual pleasure as the *summum bonum* of human existence and of human aspirations; that facile, practical Epicureanism teaching men to make the best of the *brevitas vitae*, to snatch their fill of life's enjoyments and earth's forbidden fruits ere the sword of death, ever menacing like Damocles', divides the slender thread. Petronius is then a lover of pleasure; further, he is, as frequently follows, a sceptic; impiety is writ large on his book. True, Jupiter, Mars, Minerva, etc., *do* figure here and there, but they are *only* figures; they have no influence and are merely poetic ornaments (referring to the *Bellum Civile*, etc.).

The persons of the book are no doubt superstitious rogues, with the names of the gods on their lips at times—when in difficulties. Sometimes they are really sorry for their rogueries, but it is on account of the actual or possible consequences—because they are afraid, not because their actions are against the moral law; as to quote an example, at c. 125, Encolpius says: '*Dii deaeque, quam male est extra legem viventibus;*' the reason he gives is eloquent of his system of morality: '*quicquid meruerunt semper expectant.*' Hence we must

take these sapient maxims with a grain of salt, having in view the characters who offer them. Through misapprehension in this respect, Petronius was considered a moralist, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but morality and its lessons were far from his intentions, for we may take it that the novelist realises the characters that please him best, and indicates his *penchants* in the personages he describes. We have the characters of Petronius—and we infer.

It is to be remarked that Petronius is one of the few authors of the Empire who treat competently on art and letters. That he is a scholar we have no doubt, his literary judgments prove it: as for example, the concise and pregnant expression in c. 118, '*Horatii curiosa felicitas*,' and in 68 he says, '*ut tunc primum me etiam Vergilius offenderit*,' and others. It appears to me from several observations which I made that Petronius was influenced to no slight extent, in ideas and language, by both these authors, especially the former, though I forego discussing these points of similarity for the present. This has been already referred to by M. Collignon, and others, though not at such length as I might be prepared to venture. That he is an art connoisseur we see from his minute criticisms of paintings and their

beauties. He detests bombast and vulgarity, as when citing Horace, c. 118: '*Odi profanum vulgus et arceo.*' He loves the natural, the real, the unaffected. How well he shows his disdain of popular eloquence, where he says through Ganymede, with reference to Saffinius, c. 44: '*sic illius vox crescebat tanquam tuba, nec sudavit unquam, nec exspuit,*' as if these were the fundamentals of oratory, besides sketching that trait so common to the vulgar, the lovers of demagogy, the admiration of brute force and volume of voice and bluster, rather than the substance and worth of the speaker's remarks.

Bücheler says that the *Cena Trimalchionis* is not dissimilar to the Dinner of Nasidenus, in Hor. S. ii. 8—it is only another example of the resemblances to which I have been alluding;—but Horace merely gives a sketch; Petronius a fully-coloured picture, where we have all the personages in full view, and Trimalchio himself in particular. Epicureanism is also another characteristic which the two have in common, though in this Horace is more dainty and refined than Petronius; but as a literary or artistic critic he is decidedly his inferior.

Between rigid Stoicism and sceptic Epicureanism; brooding self-consciousness and flippant self-possession, we cannot hope to find much

community of feeling; yet there are a few expressions (referred to in the Notes) occurring in Persius, for which parallels are to be found in the *Satirae*.

Of Seneca, too, Petronius has frequently borrowed. There are many like phrases in the *Apocolocyntosis* and in the *Satirae*, yet we must not too hastily infer that they are all borrowed, as the presence of some of them may be readily accounted for by the fact that both writers used the *sermo plebeius*.

With reference to the Greek sources of Petronius, Bücheler (*ed. mai.* 1862, p. 9) says: 'Cum vitam nobis hae satirae proponant luxu atque desidia corruptam et animum in inventione libidinum memoriaque defixum, tum summam ostentant atque variam eruditionem et ingenii elegantiam. artium Graecarum peritus spectator, intellegens studiorum liberalium existimator, praecipue comoediam novam et Peripateticorum illos libros videtur tractasse quibus mores hominum describebantur, atque res singulares permul-tae in Trimalcione eiusque convivis notatae paene ad verbum χαρακτήρας imitantur Theophrasteo nomine inscriptos.' So that, according to Bücheler, the characters of Theophrastes are among the Greek sources of the *Satirae*. In a

letter to Collignon on the subject Bücheler further emphasises the fact that distinction must be made between direct and indirect sources, and adds that Petronius can only have known Theophrastus at second hand.

Really the traces of Greek authors to be found in the book are few. Homer he knew, as we learn from *c.* 118, where he cites Homer, Vergil, and Horace as classic models. He describes Trimalchio as having scenes from the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, painted in his portico (29); Trimalchio says (48) that he read Homer when a boy; then the *Homeristae* are introduced at 59, without noting further examples. Other traces of Greek writers, which are dubious, are referred to in the notes.

As to deciding whether the scene of action is Naples or not, surely, as Collignon remarks, in a fanciful romance of this nature its author would not necessarily confine himself to a precisely defined spot. However, I do not think that would have proved an impediment; but it seems to me, nevertheless, that he describes, not life and manners at Naples<sup>1</sup> alone, but generally also those of any of the semi-Greek towns in the south of Italy,—*omnia in uno, nec hoc nec illud.*

<sup>1</sup> *Colonia* (44, *etc.*) is an argument against Naples.

## III.

We shall now touch upon a few salient points in the *sermo plebeius*, of which the *Cena Trimalchionis*—‘that artistic mosaic of the Campanian dialect’—is the most valuable and interesting document that antiquity has bequeathed us.

As the marked characteristic of literary Latin was its conservatism, so liberalism in the selection and use of words was that of the language of the people. Derivatives, which from that very reason should have been more or less differentiated from their originals, respectively, were frequently employed in the *sermo plebeius* without any such distinction. And so, when derivatives and compounds, which in the classic language would have retained their value, were used indiscriminately, the consequence was that suffixes and prepositions became deteriorated to such an extent as to require further prepositions, suffixes and particles to convey the meaning for which they themselves, or frequently their originals, should have been sufficient.

In classic Latin diminutives are comparatively rare, while in the *sermo plebeius* not alone are they in superabundance, but, as intimated, are usually employed without distinction—e.g. *corcillum est quod homines facit* (75)—where if the

diminutive were to be taken into account, the sentence would become unintelligible—*i.e.* taking *corcillum* as equivalent to *corculum*—and always lacking those fine shades of meaning to which Cicero, for instance, accustoms us.

When a diminutive through such misuse no longer conveyed any idea of diminution, another diminutive termination was often added; hence arose double diminutives.

Diminutive adjectives suffered in the same manner. In 63 we have *valde audaculus*, where the diminutive notion contained in *audac-ulus* is not alone negated, but completely reverted and the diminutive actually *strengthened* by *valde*. In 38, *meliusculus* is formed from a comparative, a process ‘peculiar only to colloquial and early Latin.’<sup>1</sup> But those adverbs in *-im* (*e.g.* *circulatim* (?), 67, *urceatim*, 44), as also those in *-ter* formed from adjectives in *-us* (*e.g.* *improbiter* (?), 66), Cooper points out are really archaisms.

Inchoative, desiderative and frequentative verbs are more common than in literary Latin, where the inchoatives predominated over the other two, while the *sermo plebeius*, in which all three forms are frequent, is more productive still, and where,

<sup>1</sup> Cooper p. 191.



as in the case of the diminutives, they lose their force to a greater or lesser extent, and not infrequently confuse themselves with the simple words. The causative use of inchoative verbs is curious; cf. *fruniscor*, 44, 75, 43. Denominative verbs are prominent in the *sermo plebeius*, in which they are very common as contrasted with the conservative Latin, which always viewed new formations with disfavour, and only admitted them when their want was palpably evident. The adjectival use of denominative participles is noteworthy; cf. *bonatus*, 74.

Prepositional compounds are quite classic; but, as remarked, throughout, literary Latin had a conservational prejudice against innovations, and so, verbs were not usually compounded with more than one preposition, save when the original 'had lost its force or had come to be regarded as an integral part of the stem.'<sup>1</sup> The plebeians misused these compounds again, like the diminutives (though the literary language did not always continue to preserve them in their original form either), and of course they had to be strengthened —e.g. *re-cor-rigere* (43), *ad-co-gnoscere* (69).

Now, with regard to the Greek element in

<sup>1</sup> Cooper, p. 246.

the *sermo plebeius*. Greek words never gained currency in classic Latin, except where the Greek word seeking admission had no exact equivalent, as, for example, in the case of many technical terms connected with medicine, philosophy, architecture, and other sciences. It was not so with the vulgar tongue, particularly in later times, and in localities which brought the people into touch with Greek customs and commerce. On page 316, Cooper says:—‘It must be borne in mind how completely Greek civilisation had pervaded Southern Italy; all Sicily, Bruttium, Lucania, Iapygia had come under Hellenic control, while it appears from Strabo that even under the Empire, Greek manners and speech were still in the ascendancy in Rhegium, Naples, and Tarentum. With this foreign element the Romans must have been brought into more or less regular intercourse through the natural growth of commerce, but it was only in consequence of the Second Punic War, when all Magna Græcia served for years as a camping-ground for the whole Roman army, and thirty thousand Greeks from Tarentum alone were sold into slavery, that Greek could exercise a direct influence on the *popular* speech.’

Examples of verbs from Greek stems in Petronius are:—*apoculare se* (62, 67) = ἀποκυλίω; *perco-*

*lopare* (44) = *per* + κόλαφος; *bilychmis* (30) = *bis* + λύχνος; and conversely, Cooper points out, *lupatria* (37)—from Latin *lupa*—on analogy with Greek πορνείτρια = πόρνη, ἑταιρίστρια, ἑτάιρα, etc.

Besides these, he has numerous ordinary Greek substantives:—*carica*, *phantasia*, *scyphus*, *athlum*, *polymitus*, *odarium*, *crotalia*, *philologia*; adjectives:—*buxeus*, *crystallinus*, *terebinthinus*, *magicus*, *melicus*; the adverb *sophos*; the interjection *babae*, etc.

In almost every page of the book we meet with *coepio*, sometimes used absolutely, but more usually in connection with the infinitive of another verb. *Notare* is frequently employed in the sense of *animadvertere*, *cernere*; *asyndeton* is also usual, especially in proverbs and enumerations, where the presence of connecting particles would detract from the force or pithiness of the phrase, or where the action is proceeding rapidly, as in the tale (62):—*apoculamur nos circa gallicinia*; *luna lucebat tanquam meridie*; *venimus inter monumenta*; *homo meus coepit ad stelas facere sedeo ego cantabundus*, etc. Again in such phrases as:—*plus minus* (52); *hac illac* (57); *velit nolit* (71).

Interchange of declensions is common in Petronius, and the same is to be said with regard to genders—e.g. *schemas* (44); *intestinas* (76); *statuncula* (50); *quisquilia*, *margaritum* (63); *vasus*

(57); *vasum* (51); *balneus* (41); *caelus* (39, 45); *fatus* (42, 71, 77); *vinus* (41); *lactem* (71); *candelabrus* (75); *fericulus* (39); *lasanus* (47); *lorus* (57); besides anomalous inflections such as *bovis* (62), *Iovis* (47, 58); *sanguen* (47); *lacte* (38). In 63 we have *Niceronem*, in 46, *Phileronem*, instead of *Nicerotem* and *Philerotem*; in 73 Encolpius correctly says *Nicerotem*. In 25, 26, we have *Gitona*; and in 98, 129, *Gitonem*. In the *sermo plebeius* many active verbs are to be found for which the *sermo urbanus* used a deponent form, and *vice versâ*—e.g. *argutat* (46); *argutas* (67); *convivare* (57); *exhortant* (76). As examples of the use of the passive voice instead of the active may be quoted:—*delectaris nos* (64); *fastiditum ne me putes studia* (48); *rideatur alios* (57); *somniatur* (74); *pudeatur illum* (47).

The accusative case is sometimes used after certain classes of verbs which in literary Latin require a dative—e.g. *te persuadeam* (46), *persuadeo hospitem* (62), *maiozem maledicas* (58), *maledicere Trimalchionem* (74), *fruniscar meos* (43), *quod frunitus est* (44), *peculium fruniscaris* (74). On the other hand, *adiutare* is used with the dative: *si ante venisses nobis adiutasses* (62).

In the plebeian eagerness after perspicuity, personal pronouns are frequently used superfluously.

We may here remark the ethic use of personal pronouns—*e.g.* *autopyrum de suo sibi* (66); and similarly: *miles meus*, *homo meus* (62); *baro noster* (63), which Guericke observes that Ludwig (p. 38) correctly refers to the *sermo cotidianus*, and not to the *sermo rusticus*.

Prepositions are sometimes omitted, as *Africam ire*<sup>1</sup> (48), which is not infrequent in the *sermo plebeius*. Again, *cultros Norico ferro* (70), where *ex* is omitted; *admissus est Caesarem* (51), where the preposition is probably omitted as being contained in the verb. The abnormal use of *prae* is remarkable: *prae mala sua* (39), *prae literas* (46).

Ellipses of the subject, object, and verb—*e.g.* *quotidie peius* (44), *sc. tempus fit*; *habet unde* (45), *sc. sumat*; *venit dem literas* (46), *sc. petens ut*, etc.

The omission of conjunctions is another noticeable feature—*e.g.* *spero, sic moriar* (57), *spero, sibi imponet* (47), etc., where *spero*, however, is used parenthetically. Again, *suadeo cenemus* (36), *suadeo non patiari* (74), *cave contemnas* (57), *curabo Jovis iratus sit* (58), *dic discumbat* (70), *rogamus mittas* (49), *nolo sint* (71), *nolo ponat, nolo basiet* (74), etc.

The indicative is sometimes used in indirect

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Verg., *Ecl.* i. 65 *et seq.*:—*ibimus Afros*, etc., and others.

questions, as, for example: *rogo, mensis December est?* (58), *narra, quod controversiam declamasti* (48), etc.

Careless expressions occur, such as *tentemus si sorbilia sunt* (33), *inscriptio vide si haec videtur* (71).

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<sup>1</sup> The Cod. Trag. not having been then discovered, this edition contains but a fragment of the C.T.—parts of Chaps. xxvii.-xxxvii., and lv. The story of the glass artificer is taken from Io. Sarisb. *Policrat*, 4, 5.



*L* indicat excerpta pleniora quae ex deperditis  
codicibus Scaliger in apographon Leidense et  
Tornaesius Pithoeusque in editiones suas ret-  
tulerunt.

*O* excerpta volgaria quae codex Bernensis deterio-  
resque libri multi continent.

*H* cenam Trimalchionis quam unus codex Traguri-  
ensis servavit.

## CENA TRIMALCHIONIS.

| venerat iam tertius dies, id est expectatio *H*  
liberae cenae, sed tot vulneribus confossis fuga  
magis placebat, quam quies. itaque cum maesti  
deliberaremus, quonam genere praesentem evit-  
5 aremus procellam, unus servus Agamemnonis  
interpellavit trepidantes et 'quid? vos' inquit  
'nescitis, hodie apud quem fiat? Trimalchio,  
lautissimus homo, horologium in triclinio et  
bucinatorem habet subornatum, ut subinde sciat,  
10 quantum de vita perdiderit.' amicumur ergo  
diligenter obliti omnium malorum et Gitona  
libentissime servile officium tuentem usque hoc  
iubemus in balneo sequi.

27 nos interim vestiti errare coepimus  
15 immo iocari magis et circulis [ludentem] ac-  
cedere, cum subito | videmus senem calvum, *HL*

## CENA TRIMALCHIONIS.

AND now came the third day, the one on which the free dinner was to take place; but in our bruised condition, we were thinking it more expedient to flee than remain; when in the midst of our gloomy deliberations as to the best means of avoiding the coming storm, a slave of Agamemnon's came in.

'Don't you know,' he says, 'where you're dining to-day? at Trimalchio's, a man of the most elegant taste, who has a clock in his *triclinium*, and a trumpeter stationed beside it, to let him know the time as life slips away.'

Forgetting our late painful experiences, we made no delay in preparing, and told Giton, who served for a valet, to follow us to the bath.

Meanwhile, having dressed, we rambled about 27 aimlessly, or were rather looking for some diversion, when we turned into a place where some people were playing in a circle. The first thing to strike our attention was a bald-pated old

tunica vestitum russea, inter pueros capillatos *HL*  
ludentem pila. nec tam pueri nos, quamquam  
erat operae pretium, ad spectaculum duxerant,  
quam ipse pater familiae, qui soleatus pila prasina  
5 exercebatur. nec amplius eam repetebat quae  
terram contigerat, sed follem plenum habebat  
servus sufficebatque ludentibus. notavimus etiam  
res novas. nam duo spadones in diversa parte  
circuli stabant, quorum alter matellam tenebat  
10 argenteam, alter numerabat pilas, non quidem eas  
quae inter manus lusu expellente vibrabant, sed  
eas quae in terram decidebant. cum has ergo  
miraremur lautitias, | accurrit Menelaus et 'hic *H*  
est' inquit 'apud quem cubitum ponetis, et  
15 quidem iam principium cenae videtis.' etiamnum  
loquebatur Menelaus cum | Trimalchio digitos *HL*  
concrepuit, ad quod signum matellam spado  
ludenti subiecit. exonerata ille vesica aquam  
poposcit ad manus, digitosque paululum adpersos  
20 in capite pueri tersit.

28 longum erat singula excipere. itaque intra- *HL*  
vimus balneum, et sudore calfacti momento  
temporis ad frigidam eximus. iam Trimalchio  
unguento perfusus tergebatur, non linteis, sed  
25 palliis ex lana mollissima factis. tres interim  
iatraliptae in conspectu eius Falernum pota-  
bant, | et cum plurimum rixantes effunderent, *H*  
Trimalchio hoc suum propinasse dicebat.

fellow, in a red-coloured tunic, playing ball with a crowd of long-haired boys. It was not they so much that attracted us, as the master of the house himself in slippers, tossing the green balls: and once a ball came to the ground, he never played it again, but a slave had a bag full of them—enough for all. We noted many other strange things too; amongst the rest, two eunuchs standing in another part of the ground, one of whom was engaged in counting the balls—not those they played, but only such as fell to the ground.

While we were gaping at all the wonders, Menelaus came up, and says he: ‘This is the man we’re going to dine with; and, as a matter of fact, what you’re looking at now is the beginning of the entertainment.’

I should be too long if I were to recount every- 28  
thing we saw. At last we got to the bath; where, after taking a hot one and sweating a little, we passed into the *frigidarium*. They poured perfumed ointment over Trimalchio, and then rubbed him dry with towels, made not of linen, but of the finest wool. All the time, three *iatraliptæ* were drinking Falernian before him, who in their eagerness to see who could drink most, spilled a great amount; whereat Trimalchio said that they must be drinking his health.

| hinc involutus coccina gausapa lecticae im- *HL*  
positus est praecedentibus phaleratis cursoribus  
quattuor et chiramaxio, in quo deliciae eius  
vehebantur, puer vetulus, lippus, domino Trim-  
5 alchione deformior. cum ergo auferretur, ad  
caput eius symphoniacus cum minimis tibiis  
accessit et tanquam in aurem aliquid secreto  
diceret, toto itinere cantavit.

sequimur nos admiratione iam saturi et cum  
10 Agamemnone ad ianuam pervenimus, | in cuius *H*  
poste libellus erat cum hac inscriptione fixus:  
'quisquis servus sine dominico iussu foras exierit,  
accipiet plagas centum.' | in aditu autem ipso *HL*  
stabat ostiarius prasinatus, cerasino succinctus  
15 cingulo, atque in lance argentea pisum purga-  
bat. super limen autem cavea pendebat aurea,  
29 in qua pica varia intrantes salutabat. ceterum  
ego dum omnia stupeo, paene resupinatus  
crura mea fregi. ad sinistram enim in-  
20 trantibus non longe ab ostiarii cella canis  
ingens, catena vinctus, in pariete erat pictus  
superque quadrata litera scriptum 'cave canem.'

Then he was wrapped up in a scarlet *gausapa* and placed in a litter, preceded by four footmen in gorgeous liveries. A flute-player with small pipes came, and as Trimalchio was being carried along, leaned over to his ear, like as if he was whispering him some secret, and never ceased playing the whole way. We followed, wondering, and arrived at the palace gate along with Agamemnon, on one of the posts of which was this inscription on a placard:

WHATEVER • SLAVE  
GOES • FORTH • WITHOUT  
THE • MASTER'S • PERMISSION • SHALL  
RECEIVE • ONE • HUNDRED  
LASHES

In the gateway itself, a porter, dressed in green, and wearing a cherry-coloured girdle, stood shelling peas into a silver platter; while over the lintel hung a golden cage, from which a spotted magpie saluted the visitors as they entered.

While I was gawking at all this, I had like to <sup>29</sup> have fallen backward and broken my neck; for on the left hand as we came in, not far from the porter's room, a large dog in a chain was painted on the wall, and overhead in capital letters was written:

BEWARE • OF • THE • DOG

et collegae quidem mei riserunt, ego autem *HL*  
collecto spiritu non destiti totum parietem per-  
sequi. erat autem venalicium *cum* titulis pictum,  
et ipse Trimalchio capillatus caduceum tenebat  
5 Minervaque ducente Romam intrabat. hinc  
quemadmodum ratiocinari didicisset, denique  
dispensator factus esset, omnia diligenter curiosus  
pictor cum inscriptione reddiderat. in deficiente  
vero iam porticu levatum mento in tribunal  
10 excelsum Mercurius rapiebat. praesto erat Fortuna  
cum cornu abundanti copiosa et tres Parcae aurea  
pensa torquentes. notavi etiam in porticu gregem  
cursorum cum magistro se exercentem. praeterea  
grande armarium in angulo vidi, in cuius aedícula  
15 erant Lares argentei positi Venerisque signum  
marmoreum et pyxis aurea non pusilla, in qua  
barbam ipsius conditam esse dicebant.

interrogare ergo atriensem coepi, quas in  
medio picturas haberent. 'Iliada et Odyssian'  
20 inquit | 'ac Laenatis gladiatorium munus.' non *H*  
30 licebat multaciam considerare.

nos | iam ad triclinium perveneramus, in *HL*  
cuius parte prima procurator rationes accipie-  
bat. et quod praecipue miratus sum, in  
25 postibus triclinii fasces erant cum securibus fixi,



My companions grinned at me; but recovering myself on the instant, I continued my inspection of the other paintings. There were pictures of a market of slaves, who had plaques round their necks; and of Trimalchio himself with his hair hanging, and bearing a wand, entering Rome under Minerva's guidance; here how he learned to make accounts; there where he was named *dispensator*; and under each and all the careful artist had set their proper story. Towards the end of the portico there was Mercury raising him up by the chin and setting him on the judgment-seat, Fortune standing beside with a great *cornucopia* and three Fates spinning golden threads. Near there I also noticed a company of runners with their overseer exercising them; and I saw a large closet in one corner, where in a shrine were the household gods in silver, a marble statue of Venus, and a pretty large gold casket, in which they said the master's first beard was preserved. Then I asked the porter what the pictures in the middle represented. 'The Iliad and Odyssey,' said he, 'and a band of Lænas's gladiators.' We had 30 not time to inspect everything, having by this arrived at the *triclinium*, in the entrance of which the *procurator* sat taking accounts; but what I chiefly wondered at was that the *fascēs* and axes

quorum unam partem quasi embolum navis<sup>HL</sup>  
aeneum finiebat, in quo erat scriptum: 'C.  
Pompeio Trimalchioni, seviro Augustali, Cinna-  
mus, dispensator.' sub eodem titulo et lucerna  
5 bilychnis de camera pendebat, et duae tabulae in  
utroque poste defixae, quarum altera, si bene  
memini, hoc habebat inscriptum: 'III. et pridie  
kalendas Ianuarias C. noster foras cenat,' altera  
lunae cursum stellarumque septem imagines  
10 pictas; et qui dies boni quique incommodi essent,  
distinguente bulla notabantur.

| his repleti voluptatibus cum conaremur in <sup>H</sup>  
triclinium intrare, exclamavit unus ex pueris, qui  
super hoc officium erat positus: 'dextro pede.'  
15 sine dubio paulisper trepidavimus, ne contra  
praeceptum aliquis nostrum limen transiret. | ce- <sup>HL</sup>  
terum ut pariter movimus dextros gressus, servus

were hung on the door-posts, the ends resting on something resembling the brazen prow of a ship, and this was written on it:

TO • CAIVS • POMPEIVS  
TRIMALCHIO • AN • AVGVSTAL  
SEVIR • CINNAMVS  
DISPENSATOR

Under the inscription a lamp with two lights hung from the ceiling, and there was a tablet on each door-post, on one of which this appeared:

THE • THIRD • AND • SECOND  
OF • THE • KALENDS • OF  
JANVARY • OVR • MASTER  
DINES • ABROAD

On the other tablet there were pictures showing the course of the moon and the seven stars, and lucky and unlucky days were marked off by metal studs.

Charmed with everything, just as we were entering the *triclinium* a slave, specially set at the door for the purpose, cried out: 'Right foot foremost!' And, in faith, we were in some trepidation lest we should cross the threshold without due regard to the warning. As we were accordingly stepping in with the right foot, a slave,

nobis despoliatus procubuit ad pedes ac rogare *HL*  
coepit, ut se poenae eriperemus: nec magnum  
esse peccatum suum, propter quod periclitaretur;  
subducta enim sibi vestimenta dispensatoris in  
5 balneo, quae vix fuissent decem sestertiorum.  
rettulimus ergo dextros pedes dispensatoremque  
in atrio aureos numerantem deprecati sumus, ut  
servo remitteret poenam. superbus ille sustulit  
vultum et 'non tam iactura me movet' inquit  
10 'quam negligentia nequissimi servi. vestimenta  
mea accubitoria perdidit, quae mihi natali meo  
31 cliens quidam donaverat, Tyria sine dubio, sed  
iam semel lota. quid ergo est? dono vobis eum.'  
obligati tam grandi beneficio cum intrassemus  
15 triclinium, occurrit nobis ille idem servus, pro  
quo rogaveramus, et stupentibus spississima basia  
impegit gratias agens humanitati nostrae. 'ad  
summam, statim scietis' ait 'cui dederitis bene-  
ficio. vinum dominicum ministratoris gratia  
20 est.'

tandem ergo discubuimus pueris Alexan-  
drinis aquam in manus nivatam infunden-  
tibus aliisque insequentibus ad pedes ac  
paronychia cum ingenti subtilitate tollentibus,

stripped of his garments, came, and throwing himself at our feet, besought us to have his punishment remitted, for that his fault was but a small one; he allowed the *dispensator's* clothes to be stolen while the latter was in the bath, and they were scarce worth ten sesterces. We retraced our steps with the right foot to the fore again, and having found the *dispensator* counting money in the *atrium*, entreated him to have mercy on the slave. 'It's not so much the loss of the garments that concerns me,' said he, throwing up his head haughtily, 'as the negligence of the rascal; he let my banqueting robes be stolen, which one of my clients gave me on my birthday—and they were real Tyrian too, and only once washed. No 31 matter about that now! I pardon him for you.'

Just as we had come back into the *triclinium*, the slave for whom we had just interceded, grateful for such a favour, rushed towards us, and covering us thick with kisses, thanked us for our kindness. 'You'll soon know,' said he, 'whom you asked favour for. The master's own wine will be the servant's thanks.'

At long last we went to recline at table, where Alexandrian boys poured snow-cooled water on our hands; while others turning their attention to our feet, very dexterously picked our nails,

ac ne in hoc quidem tam molesto tacebant officio, *HL*  
sed obiter cantabant. ego experiri volui, an tota  
familia cantaret, itaque potionem poposci. para-  
tissimus puer non minus me acido cantico excepit,  
5 et quisquis aliquid rogatus erat ut daret  
pantomimi chorum, non patris familiae triclinium  
crederes.

allata est tamen gustatio valde lauta; nam iam  
omnes discubuerant praeter ipsum Trimalchionem,  
10 cui locus novo more primus servabatur. ceterum  
inter promulsidaria asellus erat Corinthius cum  
bisaccio positus, qui habebat olivas in altera parte  
albas, in altera nigras. tegebant asellum duae  
lances, in quarum marginibus nomen Trimalchionis  
15 inscriptum erat et argenti pondus. ponticuli etiam  
ferruminati sustinebant glires melle ac papavere  
sparsos. fuerunt et tomacula super craticulam  
argenteam ferventia posita, et infra craticulam  
Syriaca pruna cum granis Punici mali.

32  
20

in his eramus lautitiis, cum ipse Trimalchio  
ad symphoniam allatus est positusque inter cervi-  
calia minutissima expressit imprudentibus risum.

and not in silence did they perform this troublesome task, but singing all the time. I wished to try if the whole household sang; so I called for a drink, and a boy, not less ready with his tune, brought it, accompanying the action with a sharp-toned ditty; and no matter what you asked them for, it was all the same song. Faith, you'd have thought yourself in a pantomime chorus, rather than in the *triclinium* of a respectable gentleman. The first course was then served, and it *was* good, for all were at table save Trimalchio, for whom, after a new fashion, the place of honour was set apart. Amongst the *hors-d'œuvres* there was a little ass of Corinthian bronze, with saddle-bags on his back, in one of which there were white olives and in the other black. Over the ass were two platters, the edges of which were engraved with Trimalchio's name, and the weight of the silver. Dormice, seasoned with honey and poppies, lay on little bridge-like structures of iron; there were also sausages, brought in piping hot on a silver gridiron, and under that Syrian plums and pomegranate grains.

In the midst of these delights we were, when 32 Trimalchio was borne in with a burst of music. They laid him down on little cushions, very carefully; whereat some of the giddy ones broke into a

pallio enim coccineo adrasum excluserat caput *HL*  
circaque oneratas veste cervices laticlaviam  
immiserat mappam fimbriis hinc atque illinc  
pendentibus. habebat etiam in minimo digito  
5 sinistrae manus anulum grandem subauratum,  
extremo vero articulo digiti sequentis minorem,  
ut mihi videbatur, totum aureum, sed plane ferreis  
veluti stellis ferruminatum. et ne has tantum os-  
tenderet divitias, dextrum nudavit lacertum armilla  
10 aurea cultum et eboreo circulo lamina splen-  
33 dente conexo. ut deinde pinna argentea dentes  
perfodit, 'amici' inquit 'nondum mihi suave erat  
in triclinium venire, sed ne diutius absentivos  
morae vobis essem, voluptatem mihi negavi. per-  
15 mittetis tamen finiri lusum.' sequebatur puer  
cum tabula terebinthina et crystallinis tesseris,  
notavique rem omnium delicatissimam. pro cal-  
culis enim albis ac nigris aureos argenteosque  
habebat denarios. interim dum ille omnium  
20 textorum dicta inter lusum consumit, gustantibus  
adhuc nobis repositorium allatum est cum  
corbe, in quo gallina erat lignea patentibus in  
orbem alis, quales esse solent quae incubant ova.



laugh; though it was not much to be wondered at, to see his bald pate peeping out from a scarlet *pallium*, with his neck all wrapped up, and a *laticlave* hanging down his front, with tassels and fringes dingle-dangle about him. On the little finger of his left hand he wore a large gilt ring, and at the extremity of the next finger a smaller one, as I thought of solid gold, but bespangled with stars of brilliant steel; and to let us see that these were not all his bravery, he bared his right arm, set off with a gold bracelet and an ivory circlet, linked by a polished clasp.

Then going through his teeth with a silver 33 pick: 'My friends,' says he, 'I hadn't any inclination to come in to dinner so soon, but fearing that my absence should cause too great a delay, I denied myself the pleasure I was at; but, at any rate, I suppose you'll let me finish my game?' A slave followed, bearing a draught-board of turpentine wood, with crystal dice; but one thing in particular I noticed more finical than the rest: instead of the ordinary black and white pieces, he had gold and silver coins. While he was cursing like a trooper over the game, and we starting in on the *hors-d'œuvres*, a basket was brought in on a tray, with a wooden hen in it, her wings spread round, like as if she were hatching.

accessere continuo duo servi et symphonia stre- *HL*  
pente scrutari paleam coeperunt erutaque subinde  
pavonina ova divisere convivis. convertit ad  
hanc scaenam Trimalchio vultum et 'amici' ait  
5 'pavonis ova gallinae iussi supponi. et mehercules  
timeo ne iam concepti sint; temptemus tamen, si  
adhuc sorbilia sunt.' accipimus nos cochlearia  
non minus selibras pendentia ovaque ex farina  
pingui figurata pertundimus. ego quidem paene  
10 proieci partem meam, nam videbatur mihi iam  
in pullum coisse. deinde ut audivi veterem con-  
vivam: 'hic nescio quid boni debet esse,' per-  
secutus putamen manu pinguissimam ficedulam  
inveni piperato vitello circumdatam.

15 iam Trimalchio eadem omnia lusu intermisso  
34 poposcerat feceratque potestatem clara voce, si quis  
nostrum iterum vellet mulsum sumere, cum subito  
signum symphonia datur et gustatoria pariter a  
choro cantante rapiuntur. ceterum inter tumultum  
20 cum forte paropsis excidisset et puer iacentem  
sustulisset, animadvertit Trimalcho colaphisque  
obiurgari puerum ac proicere rursus paropsidem  
iussit. insecutus est *supellecticarius* argentumque  
inter reliqua purgamenta scopis coepit everrere.

Then two slaves came with their eternal sing-song and began searching the straw, whence they rooted out some peahen's eggs and distributed them among the guests. At this Trimalchio turned round; 'Friends,' he says, 'I had some peahen's eggs placed under a hen, and so help me Hercules! I hope they're not hatched out; we'd better try if they're still tasty.' Upon this we took up our spoons—they were not less than half-a-pound weight—and broke the eggs, which were made of rich pastry. I had like to have thrown my share away, for I thought I had a chick in it, until hearing an old hand saying: 'There must be something good in this,' I delved deeper, and found a very fat little fig-pecker inside, surrounded by peppered egg-yolk.

At this point, Trimalchio stopped his game, 34 demanded the same dishes, and raising his voice, proclaimed that if any one wished for more mead he had only to say the word; and immediately the orchestra struck up the music, as the slaves likewise struck up theirs, and removed the first course. In the bustle a dish happened to fall, and when a boy stooped to pick it up, Trimalchio gave him a few vigorous cuffs for his pains, and commanded him to throw it down again, and a slave coming in, swept out the silver

| subinde intraverunt duo Aethiopes capillati cum *H*  
pusillis utribus, quales solent esse qui harenam  
in amphitheatro spargunt, vinumque dedere in  
manus; aquam enim nemo porrexit.

5 | laudatus propter elegantias dominus 'aequum' *HL*  
inquit 'Mars amat. itaque iussi suam cuique  
mensam assignari. obiter et putidissimi servi  
minorem nobis aestum frequentia sua facient.'

statim allatae sunt amphorae vitreae diligenter  
10 gypsatae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia erant  
affixa cum hoc titulo: 'Falernum Opimianum  
annorum centum.' dum titulos perlegimus, com-  
plosit Trimalchio manus et 'eheu' inquit 'ergo  
diutius vivit | vinum quam homuncio. quare *H*  
15 tangomenas faciamus. | vinum vita est. verum *HL*  
Opimianum praesto. heri non tam bonum p̄sui,  
et multo honestiores cenabant.' potantibus ergo  
nobis et accuratissime lautitias mirantibus laruam  
argenteam attulit servus sic aptatam, ut articuli eius  
20 vertebraeque luxatae in omnem partem flecterentur.

platter along with the refuse. After this two long-haired Ethiopians entered with little bladders, similar to those used for sprinkling the arena in the ampitheatre, but in place of water they poured wine on our hands, for no one offered water. As we were extolling the sumptuousness of our host, he says: 'Mars loves equality,' and forthwith ordered the slaves to provide each guest with a table to himself. 'Now,' he continued, 'that will give these hot, stinking slaves more room, and we won't be so suffocated.' Then, glass *amphoræ* were brought in, carefully sealed, and a ticket on the neck of each, with these words:

OPIMIAN • FALERNIA

ONE

HVNDRED • YEARS • OLD

While we were reading the labels, Trimalchio struck his hands together, and says he: 'Heigho! heigho! to think that wine lives longer than poor little man! So let us drink like fishes, for wine is life, and this of mine here is real Opimian. I didn't bring out as good yesterday, and I had a smarter set than ye to dinner.' Lauding his generosity, we were starting in on the wine, when a slave brought up a silver skeleton so admirably constructed that its joints and vertebræ worked

hanc cum super mensam semel iterumque abiecisset, et catenatio mobilis aliquot figuras exprimeret, *HL*  
Trimalchio adiecit:

‘eheu nos miseros, quam totus homuncio nil est.  
5 sic erimus cuncti, postquam nos auferet Orcus.  
ergo vivamus, dum licet esse bene.’

35 laudationem ferculum est insecutum plane non  
pro expectatione magnum; novitas tamen omnium  
convertit oculos. rotundum enim repositorium  
10 duodecim habebat signa in orbe disposita, super  
quae proprium convenientemque materiae structor  
imposuerat cibum: super arietem cicer arietinum,  
super taurum bubulae frustum, super geminos  
testiculos ac rienes, super cancrum coronam,  
15 super leonem ficum Africanam, super virginem  
steriliculam, super libram stateram in cuius  
altera parte scriblita erat, in altera placenta,  
| super scorpionem pisciculum marinum, | *H*  
super sagittarium oclopetam, super capricornum *HL*  
20 locustam marinam, super aquarium anserem,  
super pisces duos mullos. in medio autem  
caespes cum herbis excisus favum sustinebat.

in all directions. Having danced this on the table again and again, and after putting the nimble system through a few turns, Trimalchio added:

‘Alas! how little are we all; poor man  
Is nothing; and like this skeleton we  
Shall be when Orcus takes us hence.  
Then let’s live merrily while we can.’

Following our applause came a second course, 35 and although it did not seem to justify expectation, all eyes were fixed on it. It consisted of a hemispherical tray, with the twelve signs of the zodiac ranged round the edge; at each sign of which the *structor* had placed some viand that was either proper to, or had some reference to each. Over Aries, there were chick-pease, somewhat resembling a ram’s head; over Gemini, kidneys; over Cancer, a crown; over Leo, African figs; over Virgo, a sow’s paunch; over Libra, a balance, with tarts in one pan and a cake in the other; over Scorpio, a little sea-fish; over Sagittarius, an *oclopetæ*; over Capricorn, a lobster; over Aquarius, a goose; over Pisces, two mullets; and in the centre a honeycomb on a grassy piece of turf. An Egyptian boy went round with a

circumferebat Aegyptius puer clibano argenteo *HL*  
panem

atque ipse etiam taeterrima voce de Laserpiciario  
mimo canticum extorsit. nos ut tristiores ad-  
5 tam viles accessimus cibos, 'suadeo' inquit  
Trimalchio 'cenemus' [hoc est in. cenae].  
36 haec ut dixit, ad symphoniam quattuor tripu-  
diantes procurrerunt, superioremque partem  
repositorii abstulerunt. quo facto videmus infra  
10 [scilicet in altero ferculo] altilia et sumina  
leporemque in medio pinnis subornatum, ut  
Pegasus videretur. notavimus etiam circa  
angulos repositorii Marsyas quattuor, ex quorum  
utriculis garum piperatum currebat super pisces,  
15 qui tanquam in euripo natabant. damus omnes  
plausum a familia inceptum et res electissimas  
ridentes aggredimur. non minus et Trimalchio  
eiusmodi methodio laetus 'Carpe' inquit. pro-  
cessit statim scissor et ad symphoniam gesticulatus  
20 ita laceravit obsonium, ut putares essedarium  
hydraule cantante pugnare. ingerebat nihilo minus  
Trimalchio lentissima voce: 'Carpe, Carpe.' ego  
suspicatus ad aliquam urbanitatem totiens iteratam  
vocem pertinere, non erubui eum qui supra me  
25 accumbebat, hoc ipsum interrogare. at ille,



silver oven, offering us hot bread ; meanwhile pitilessly inflicting on us, in a screeching voice, a song from 'Lacerpiciarius.' Though not over-pleased with our fare, we were about to begin, when Trimalchio says:

'Take my advice, and eat away;' [this is the beginning of the dinner]. At this stage four 36 slaves came dancing, and removed the upper portion of the tray, and when that was lifted away, we beheld another course underneath; fat fowl, sows' udders, and in the middle a hare tricked out with wings, to resemble Pegasus. At each of the four corners we observed a figure of Marsyas with little bladders, from which a kind of *caviare* flowed over the fish which swam in the miniature lake beneath. We lustily seconded the shout the slaves set up, and fell aboard the dainty meats right merrily, while Trimalchio was no less pleased at this display of his cook's art. 'Cut,' says he; on the spot the carver comes forward, and gesturing in accompaniment to the orchestra, cut the meat to tune, with such antics that you'd have taken him for a charioteer riding a race to a hydraulic organ. Hearing Trimalchio continuing to repeat: 'Cut, cut,' I began to suspect that it must be some joke, so turning to the man who reclined above me, I asked him what it meant.

qui saepius eiusmodi ludos spectaverat, 'vides *HL* illum' inquit 'qui obsonium carpit: Carpus vocatur. ita quotiescunque dicit "Carpe," eodem verbo et vocat et imperat.'

<sup>5</sup> non potui amplius quicquam gustare, sed con-  
<sup>37</sup>versus ad eum, ut quam plurima exciperem, longe accersere fabulas coepi sciscitarique, quae esset mulier illa, quae huc atque illuc discurreret. 'uxor,' inquit 'Trimalchionis, Fortunata appellatur,  
<sup>10</sup> quae nummos modio metitur. et modo, modo quid fuit? ignoscet mihi genius tuus, noluisse de manu illius panem accipere. nunc, nec quid nec quare, in caelum abiit et Trimalchionis topanta est. ad summam, mero meridie si dixerit illi  
<sup>15</sup> tenebras esse, credet. | ipse nescit quid habeat, *H* adeo saplutus est; sed haec lupatria providet omnia et ubi non putes. est sicca, sobria, bonorum consiliorum [tantum auri vides], est tamen malae linguae, pica pulvinaris. quem  
<sup>20</sup> amat, amat; quem non amat, non amat. ipse Trimalchio fundos habet, qua milvi volant, nummorum nummos. argentum in ostiarii illius cella plus iacet, quam quisquam in fortunis habet.

He was no stranger to these fantasies. 'Do you see that fellow carving?' said he, 'well, his name is "Cut," so that every time Trimalchio says "Cut," he both calls and commands.'

Having taken quite enough, I turned round to him **37** again, to learn more, and to invite conversation asked him who was that woman running about here and there. 'That's Trimalchio's wife,' he says; 'Fortunata's her name, and she doesn't know what to do with her money.' 'And what was she before she got married?' says I. 'Saving your presence, you wouldn't have liked to eat bread from her hand; but by hook or crook, she's got up, I don't know how; she's on the top of the tree now, anyway, and Trimalchio's right hand. If she said a thrush was a blackbird he'd believe her; and for himself, why he don't know half his wealth. But she has an eye on everything, and where you least expect her, that's where you'll find her. She's a dry piece, sober, and wise; but has an ill tongue, and is a regular jay on the couch. Whom she likes, she likes, and whom she doesn't like—I tell you, she does *not* like. Trimalchio himself has lands wider than kite flies over, and of money, heaps upon heaps. There's more plate in his porter's lodge than many a man has for his whole account; while as

familia vero babae babae, non mehercules puto *H*  
decumam partem esse quae dominum suum  
noverit. ad summam, quemvis ex istis babaecalis  
38 in rutae folium coniciet. nec est quod putes  
5 illum quicquam emere. omnia domi nascuntur:  
lana, cedrae, piper, lacte gallinaceum si quae-  
sieris, invenies. ad summam, parum illi bona  
lana nascebatur; arietes a Tarento emit et  
testiculavit in gregem. mel Atticum ut domi  
10 nasceretur, apes ab Athenis iussit afferri; obiter  
et vernaculae quae sunt, meliusculae a Graeculis  
fient. ecce intra hos dies scripsit, ut illi ex India  
semen boletorum mitteretur. nam mulam quidem  
nullam habet, quae non ex onagro nata sit. vides  
15 tot culcitrās: nulla non aut conchyliatum aut  
coccineum tomentum habet. tanta est animi  
beatitudo. reliquos autem collibertos eius cave  
contemnas. valde sucossi sunt. vides illum qui  
in imo imus recumbit: hodie sua octingenta  
20 possidet. de nihilo crevit. modo solebat collo suo  
ligna portare. sed quomodo dicunt—ego nihil scio,  
sed audiui — quom Incuboni pilleum rapuisset,  
[et] thesaurum invenit. ego nemini invideo,

for his household—wheugh! S'elp me, Hercules, the tenth of his slaves don't know their own master, though faith, there's not one of the gawks wouldn't creep into a mouse-hole for fear of him. And don't imagine he has to buy anything 38 either; everything's at his door—wool, citrons, pepper—ay, if you asked for hen's milk, you'd get it. Some time ago the quality of his wool wasn't to his liking, so what does he do, but buys rams at Tarentum to improve the breed. In order to have Attic honey at home with him, he had bees brought from Athens to better his stock by crossing it with the Greek. A couple of days ago, if you please, he took the notion into his head to write to India for mushroom seed; and he hasn't a single mule that didn't come of a wild ass. See these couches: there is not one but is stuffed with purple or scarlet wool. What a delicate fancy he has! You mustn't take these freedmen, his one time fellows, for any small cheese either; they're immensely well-to-do. Do you see that chap on the last couch over there? to-day he has his eight hundred sesterces; he came from nothing, and time was when he had to carry wood on his back. People say—I don't know it for a fact, but I heard it—that he snatched off an Incubo's cap, and came on the money; and for my part I envy no

si quid deus dedit. est tamen sub alapa et non *H*  
vult sibi male. itaque proxime casam hoc titulo  
proscripsit: "C. Pompeius Diogenes ex kalendis  
Iuliis cenaculum locat; ipse enim domum emit."  
5 quid ille qui libertini loco iacet, quam bene se  
habuit. non impropero illi. sestertium suum  
vidit decies, sed male vacillavit. non puto illum  
capillos liberos habere, nec mehercules sua culpa;  
ipso enim homo melior non est; sed liberti  
10 scelerati, qui omnia ad se fecerunt. scito autem:  
sociorum olla male fervet, et ubi semel res in-  
clinata est, amici de medio. et quam honestam  
negotiationem exercuit, quod illum sic vides.  
libitinarius fuit. solebat sic cenare, quomodo  
15 rex: apros gausapatos, opera pistoria, avis,  
cocos, pistorum. plus vini sub mensa effundebatur  
quam aliquis in cella habet. phantasia, non  
homo. inclinatis quoque rebus suis, cum timeret  
ne creditores illum conturbare existimarent,

man, if God favoured him somewhat. He has been manumitted only lately, but he knows his business. Not long ago he put up this notice:

CAIVS • POMPEIVS • DIOGENES  
HAVING • TAKEN • A • HOVSE • IS • DISPOSED  
TO • LET • HIS • GARRET • FROM • THE  
KALENDS • OF • JVLY

And what hadn't that fellow in the freedman's seat! he was well off once; but I can't be hard on him; he saw the time when he could count a million sesterces of his own; but he went to the bad, and now, I don't believe he owns the shirt on his back. He is sunk head and ears in debt, and by Hercules! it isn't his fault; for it's these cursed freedmen that took everything he had. For know; when the pot stops boiling, and a man's estate declines, farewell friends. And what a decent trade he had that you see him thus; he was an undertaker. He fared like a king; boars roasted whole he used to have, and rich pastries, and cooks and confectioners; more wine was used at his table than few have in their store-rooms. He lived more like a king in a fairy-tale than a mere man. When he saw things going from bad to worse, lest his creditors might think he was be-

hoc titulo auctionem proscripsit: "C. Iulius Pro-  
culus auctionem faciet rerum supervacuarum."

39 interpellavit tam dulces fabulas Trimalchio;  
nam iam sublatum erat ferculum, hilaresque  
5 convivae vino sermonibusque publicatis operam  
coeperant dare. is ergo reclinatus in cubitum  
'hoc vinum' inquit 'vos oportet suave faciatis.  
piscēs natāre oportet. rogo, me putatis illa  
cena esse contentum, quam in theca repositorii  
10 videratis? "sic notus Vlixes?" quid ergo est?  
oportet etiam inter cenandum philologiam nosse.  
patrono meo ossa bene quiescant, qui me hominem  
inter homines voluit esse. nam mihi nihil novi  
potest afferri, sicut ille fericulus iam habuit praxim.  
15 caelus hic, in quo duodecim dii habitant in  
totidem se figuras convertit, et modo fit aries.  
itaque quisquis nascitur illo signo, multa pecora  
habet, multum lanae, caput praeterea durum,  
frontem expudoratam, cornum acutum, plurimi  
20 hoc signo scholastici nascuntur et arietilli.'



coming bankrupt, he announced an auction in this style:

CAIVS · JVLIVS · PROCVLVS  
WILL · HOLD · AN · AVCTION  
OF · HIS · SVRPLVS · STOCK'

The second course had been taken away, and 39 under the cheering influence of the wine, conversation was becoming general, when Trimalchio interrupted our pleasant chat, and leaning on his elbow, says: 'You must commend this wine by your drinking; fishes must swim, you know. But do you think that these viands so carefully arranged in the tray were for nothing further than eating? Is that how Ulysses is known? What then? We must have a little bit of book-learning with our dinner. My patron (rest his bones!) wanted me to be a man among men, and no one can tell me anything that's new, no more than him; this course shows the result. The sky here, the abode of twelve gods, in as many figures takes its shape, and now, for example, it's Aries. Whoever is born under that sign, has great herds, much wool, a very hard head, brazen impudence, and sharp wit; very many scholars and rhetoricians are born under Aries.' We praised our astro-

laudamus urbanitatem mathematici; itaque ad-  
iecit: 'deinde totus caelus taurulus fit. itaque  
tunc calcitrosi nascuntur et bubulci et qui se  
ipsi pascunt. in geminis autem nascuntur bigae  
5 et boves et colei et qui utrosque parietes linunt.  
in cancro ego natus sum. ideo multis pedibus  
sto, et in mari et in terra multa possideo; nam  
cancer et hoc et illoc quadrat. et ideo iam dudum  
nihil super illum posui, ne genesim meam pre-  
10 merem. in leone cataphagae nascuntur et im-  
periosi; in virgine mulieres et fugitivi et compediti;  
in libra laniones et unguentarii et quicunque aliquid  
expediunt; in scorpione venenarii et percussores;  
in sagittario strabones, qui holera spectant, lardum  
15 tollunt; in capricorno aerumnosi, quibus prae  
mala sua cornua nascuntur; in aquario copones et  
cucurbitae; in piscibus obsonatores et rhetores.  
sic orbis vertitur tanquam mola, et semper aliquid  
mali facit, ut homines aut nascantur aut pereant.  
20 quod autem in medio caespitem videtis et supra  
caespitem favum, nihil sine ratione facio. terra  
mater est in medio quasi ovum corrotundata, et  
omnia bona in se habet tanquam favus.'

40 'sophos' universi clamamus et sublati

loger's pleasant erudition, who continued: 'Taurus comes next; under him are born quarrelsome people, herdsmen, and those whose god is their belly. Under Gemini are born those who trim their sails to suit the times. I was born under Cancer; therefore I stand on many feet, and by sea and land my possessions are large; for Cancer applies to both elements; and that's the reason why I put nothing on him, for fear of spoiling my horoscope. Under Leo, gluttons are born and men of ambition. Under Virgo, women and poltroons and gaol-birds. Under Libra, butchers, druggists, and men of deep perception. Under Scorpio, poisoners and assassins. Under Sagittarius, squinters, who keep their eye on the cabbage and lift the bacon. Under Capricorn, horny-handed sons of toil. Under Aquarius, tavern-keepers and big-headed dolts. Under Pisces, cooks and orators. And that's the way the world wags round like a millstone, always bringing us some misfortune or another, whether it is to be born or to die. See that piece of turf in the middle with the honey on it? I didn't place that there without reason; for the world, rounded like an egg, occupies the centre of the universe, and is full of all good things as honey.'

'How subtle!' cried we all, and with uplifted 40

manibus ad cameram iuramus Hipparchum Arat-  
umque comparandos illi homines non fuisse,  
donec advenerunt ministri ac toralia praeposuerunt  
toris, in quibus retia erant picta subsessoresque  
5 cum venabulis et totus venationis apparatus.  
necdum sciebamur, *quo* mitteremus suspiciones  
nostras, cum extra triclinium clamor sublatus est  
ingens, et ecce canes Laconici etiam circa mensam  
discurrere coeperunt. secutum est hos reposi-  
10 torium, in quo positus erat primae magnitudinis  
aper, et quidem pilleatus, e cuius dentibus  
sportellae dependebant duae palmulis textae,  
altera caryotis altera thebaicis repleta. circa  
autem minores porcelli ex coptoplacentis facti,  
15 quasi uberibus imminerent, scrofam esse positam  
significabant. et hi quidem apophoreti fuerunt.  
ceterum ad scindendum aprum non ille Carpus  
accessit, qui altilia laceraverat, sed barbatus  
ingens, fasciis cruralibus alligatus et alicula  
20 subornatus polymita, strictoque venatorio cultro  
latus apri vehementer percussit, ex cuius plaga  
turdi evolaverunt. parati aucupes cum harun-  
dinibus fuerunt et eos circa triclinium volitantes  
momento exceperunt. inde cum suum cuique  
25 iussisset referri Trimalchio, adiecit: 'etiam videte,  
quam porcus ille silvaticus lotam comederit  
glandem.' statim pueri ad sportellas accesserunt,

hands swore that Hipparchus and Aratus were by no means to be compared with *him*. Now slaves came to spread on the couches tapestry embroidered with nets and spears and all manner of implements for the chase. We could not think what on earth this was going to be, when of a sudden a great clamour arose outside the door, and what was our astonishment to see a pack of Laconian dogs bound in and begin running round the table. After these came a tray, on which was a boar of immense size and a *pilleus* on his head, if you please; two baskets hung from his tusks, one full of Caryotid dates and the other Theban. Round about him on the platter little pastry pigs lay as if they were sucking; this showed us the animal was a sow, and these were for the guests to take away with them. To carve the boar, not that Carpus who cut the fowls came, but a great bearded fellow with leggings, and dressed in a huntsman's coat. Drawing his hunting-knife, he made a rip in the animal's side, whereupon a flock of thrushes flew out. Bird-catchers were ready with reeds, and caught them in a moment as they flew round the *triclinium*. Trimalchio bade each man keep his bird, and then said to us, 'Let's see what dainty acorns this forest boar ate.' Immediately boys came forward, and taking the

quae pendebant e dentibus, thebaicasque et cary-  
41 otas ad numerum divisere cenantibus. interim  
ego, qui privatum habebam secessum, in multas  
cogitationes deductus sum, quare aper pilleatus  
5 intrasset. postquam itaque omnis bacalusias  
consumpsi, duravi interrogare illum interpretem  
meum, quod me torqueret. at ille: 'plane etiam  
hoc servus tuus indicare potest; non enim aenigma  
est, sed res aperta. hic aper, cum heri summa  
10 cena eum vindicasset, a convivis dimissus est;  
itaque hodie tanquam libertus in convivum re-  
vertitur.' damnavi ego stuporem meum et nihil  
amplius interrogavi, ne viderer nunquam inter  
honestos cenasse.  
15 dum haec loquimur, puer speciosus, vitibus  
hederisque redimitus, modo Bromium, interdum  
Lyaenum Euhiumque confessus, calathisco uvas  
circumtulit et poemata domini sui acutissima voce  
traduxit. ad quem sonum conversus Trimalchio  
20 'Dionyse' inquit 'liber esto.' puer detraxit  
pilleum apro capitiq[ue] suo imposuit. tum Tri-  
malchio rursus adiecit: 'non negabitis me' inquit  
'habere Liberum patrem.' laudavimus dictum  
Trimalchionis et circumeuntem puerum sane  
25 perbasiamus.

baskets which hung from his tusks, distributed Theban and Caryotid dates in equal shares among the guests.

I lay a little apart from the rest, wondering why <sup>41</sup> the boar was served up with a *pilleus* on his head. When at last, having come to the end of my conjectures, I made bold to ask my interpreting friend to read me the puzzle. 'Why,' says he, 'your slave could tell you that; there's no riddle in it, but all as clear as day. This boar wasn't eaten at yesterday's dinner, and the guests sent him down; that's the reason why he returns to the banquet in the freed-man's *pilleus*.' Mentally cursing my stupidity, I resolved to ask no more questions, not to appear as if I had never dined in respectable company before. While we were yet speaking, a handsome youth garlanded with vine-leaves and ivy came in; one time declaring himself Bromius, and again Lyæus and Euhius, and going round with grapes in a basket, sang us one of his master's songs, in a piercing voice. Hereupon, Trimalchio turned towards him, saying, 'Dionysius, be free,' and the boy took the *pilleus* from the boar's head and placed it on his own. Then Trimalchio said again, 'Ye will not deny that I have a Free Father.' We lauded his pun and caressed the boy as he went amongst us. Shortly afterwards

ab hoc ferculo Trimalchio ad lasanum surrexit. //  
nos libertatem sine tyranno nacti coepimus  
invitare convivarum sermones. Dama itaque  
primus cum pataracina poposcisset, 'dies' inquit  
5 'nihil est. dum versas te, nox fit. itaque nihil  
est melius, quam de cubiculo recta in triclinium  
ire. et mundum frigus habuimus. vix me balneus  
calfecit. tamen calda potio vestiarius est, stami-  
natas duxi, et plane matus sum. vinus mihi in  
10 cerebrum abiit.'

42 exceptit Seleucus fabulae partem et 'ego' inquit  
'non cotidie labor; balniscus enim fullo est, aqua  
dentes habet, et cor nostrum cotidie liquescit.  
sed cum mulsi pultarium obduxi, frigori laecasin  
15 dico. nec sane lavare potui; fui enim hodie in  
funus. homo bellus, tam bonus Chrysanthus  
animam ebuliit. modo, modo me appellavit.  
videor mihi cum illo loqui. heu, eheu. utres  
inflati ambulamus. minoris quam muscae sumus,  
20 *muscae* tamen aliquam virtutem habent, nos  
non pluris sumus quam bullae. et quid si  
non abstinax fuisset. quinque dies aquam  
in os suum non coniecit, non micam panis.



Trimalchio arose and went out; and we, breathing more freely in the master's absence, began to engage in chit-chat. Damas started by calling for a bumper. 'The day,' says he, 'is no length; before you know where you are the night is down, and so we can do nothing better than go straight from the bedroom to the *triclinium*. Fine cold weather we've been having: the bath hardly puts any heat into me; but a hot drink's the best wardrobe. I've had enough of it. I'm full to the throat, and the wine's up in my nut.'

Then Seleucus took up the chat. 'I don't 42 bathe every day,' says he; 'bathing is only a fuller's game; for, mind you, water has teeth, and every day the heart is melting away, but once I get a good rosener inside I don't care a rap for the cold. But in any event I couldn't have taken a bath to-day, because I was at a funeral. 'Twas poor Chrysanthus turned up his toes, and a right good sort he was too. It was only the other day he sent for me; I can see myself talking to him yet. Dear, dear! we're only like puffed bladders walking about; less than flies, for they have some good in them; but we're only like bubbles in the water. And you wouldn't mind it half so much only he was so abstemious; for five days a drop of water or a crumb of bread didn't pass his lips, and

tamen abiit ad plures. medici illum perdiderunt, // immo magis malus Fatus; medicus enim nihil aliud est quam animi consolatio. tamen bene elatus est, vitali lecto, stragulis bonis. planctus  
5 est optime—manu misit aliquot—etiam si maligne illum ploravit uxor. quid si non illam optime accepisset. sed mulier quae mulier milvinum genus. neminem nihil boni facere oportet; aequae est enim ac si in puteum conicias. sed antiquus  
10 amor cancer est.’

43 molestus fuit, Philerosque proclamavit: ‘vivorum meminimus. ille habet, quod sibi debatur: honeste vixit, honeste obiit. quid habet quod queratur? ab asse crevit et paratus fuit  
15 quadrantem de stercore mordicus tollere. itaque crevit, quicquid crevit, tanquam favus. puto mehercules illum reliquisse solida centum, et omnia in nummis habuit. de re tamen ego verum dicam, qui linguam caninam comedi: durae buccae  
20 fuit, linguosus, discordia, non homo. frater eius fortis fuit, amicus amico, manu plena, uncta mensa. et inter initia malam parram pilavit, sed recorrexit costas illius prima vindemia: vendidit enim

he joined the great majority all the same. The doctors did for him, or maybe it was to be, for what's a doctor only a consolation for the mind? At any rate, he was carried out in fine style on his banqueting couch; and for the weepers, you couldn't ask better (he had manumitted some of them, by the way), though his wife didn't seem much knocked about, and she'd be less if he didn't leave her so well provided for; but women are of the kite tribe: you should never do one of them a good turn, for you might as well throw your kindness into a well, and old love cankers.'

He had become tedious when Phileros broke in : 43  
'Mind the living,' says he; 'he got his merit; decently he lived and he died decently. What more does he want? He came from nothing, and he'd pick up a farthing from a dung-hill with his teeth, and that's the way he made the money, little by little, as a bee makes honey. By Hercules! I think he left a hundred *solidi* behind him—all in hard cash too. I'll give it out to you straight, for I've a rough tongue. He was a hard nut, with too much to say—downright cantankerous he was; but his brother was a decent fellow, a friend to his friend, with an open hand and a generous table; he made a bad hand of his business in the beginning, but the first vintage set him right again, and he sold

vinum, quanti ipse voluit. et quod illius mentum *H*  
sustulit, hereditatem accepit, ex qua plus involavit,  
quam illi relictum est. et ille stips, dum fratri  
suo irascitur, nescio cui terrae filio patrimonium  
5 elegavit. longe fugit, quisquis suos fugit. habuit  
autem oricularios servos, qui illum pessum  
dederunt. | nunquam autem recte faciet, qui *HL*  
cito credit, | utique homo negotians. tamen *H*  
verum quod frunitus est, quam diu vixit  
10 cui datum est, non cui destinatum. plane For-  
tunae filius, in manu illius plumbum aurum fiebat.  
facile est autem, ubi omnia quadrata currunt. et  
quot putas illum annos secum tulisse? septua-  
ginta et supra. sed corneolus fuit, aetatem bene  
15 ferebat, niger tanquam corvus. noveram hominem  
olim oliorum. et adhuc salax erat. non me-  
hercules illum puto in domo canem reliquisse.  
immo etiam pullarius erat, omnis minervae homo.  
nec improbo; hoc solum enim secum tulit.  
20  
44 haec Phileros dixit, illa Ganymedes: 'narratis  
quod nec ad caelum nec ad terram pertinet, cum  
interim nemo curat quid annona mordet. non  
mehercules hodie buccam panis invenire potui.  
et quomodo siccitas perseverat. iam annum  
25 esuritio fuit. aediles male eveniat, qui cum

his wine for what he liked. But what gave him the proper lift, he fell in for a legacy, and he managed to get more of it than his share, too; then what does the other fellow in a rage with his brother go and do? He made over the inheritance to some son of a dog from God knows where. But he flies far that flies his own; he let some of his slaves into his business, and 'twas their advice brought him to the ground. A fellow that's easy of belief can never get on, and especially a man in business. Anyway, he got a good deal while he lived, and enjoyed it, though it wasn't his by right. He was a true son of Fortune; lead turned to gold in his hand; but that's easy enough when all's fair and square. How old do you think he was when he died? Seventy years and more; but he was as hard as horn, strong for his age, and black as a crow; he was a great petticoat-man too, a regular jack-of-all-trades, and he might as well while he was in it, and it's all the same to him now.'

As soon as Phileros had finished, Ganymede 44 said: 'You're talking about what concerns neither heaven nor earth, while nobody seems concerned at the price of corn. By Hercules! I didn't get a mouthful of bread to-day. And the drought continues: it's a year ago, now, since

pistoribus colludunt "serva me, servabo te." *H*  
itaque populus minutus laborat; nam isti maiores  
maxillae semper Saturnalia agunt. o si haberemus  
illos leones, quos ego hic inveni, cum primum ex  
5 Asia veni. illud erat vivere. similia sicilia  
interiores et laruas sic istos percolopabant, ut  
illis Iupiter iratus esset. [sed] memini Saffinium:  
tunc habitabat ad arcum veterem, me puero,  
piper, non homo. is quacunque ibat, terram  
10 adurebat. sed rectus, sed certus, amicus amico,  
cum quo audacter posses in tenebris micare. in  
curia autem quomodo singulos [vel] pilabat  
[tractabat], nec schemas loquebatur sed  
directum. cum ageret porro in foro, sic illius  
15 vox crescebat tanquam tuba. nec sudavit un-  
quam nec expuit, puto eum nescio quid Asiadis  
habuisse. et quam benignus resalutare, nomina  
omnium reddere, tanquam unus de nobis.  
itaque illo tempore annona pro luto erat.  
20 asse panem quem emissas, non potuisses  
cum altero devorare. nunc oculum bub-  
lum vidi maiorem. heu heu, quotidie peius.

the scarcity began. Curse those ædiles, for they're in league with the bakers; it's a case of "You scratch me, and I'll scratch you," and it's the poor unfortunates who are the sufferers, while those scoundrelly gluttons of patricians have high jinks all the time. Ah! if we only had those bucks who were here when I came from Asia! That was something like living! They used to knock them about like mummies if there was anything wrong with the wheat. I remember Safinius; he used to live at the old arch, when I was a boy—a peppercorn he was, not a man. He used to knock smoke out of the ground; but he was a straight fellow, and trusty: you might play *mora* with him in the dark and he wouldn't cheat you. But at a meeting it was a treat to see him knock out his adversaries one by one; straight ahead he went, without any of your roundabout ways: when he pleaded in the Forum his voice swelled like a trumpet, and not a drop of sweat or spit out of him. I think, you know, he had a bit of the Asiatic in his composition; and what a courteous salute he always gave, calling us all by our names, like one of ourselves. So sign, that time corn was dirt-cheap; you could buy more bread for an *as* than two men would eat, and now we only get a loaf the size of a bull's-eye. Ay, ay! from bad to

haec colonia retroversus crescit tanquam coda *H*  
vituli. sed quare nos habemus aedilem trium  
cauniarum, qui sibi mavult assem quam vitam  
nostram? itaque domi gaudet, plus in die  
5 nummorum accipit, quam alter patrimonium  
habet. iam scio, unde acceperit denarios mille  
aureos. sed si nos coleos haberemus, non tantum  
sibi placeret. nunc populus est domi leones, foras  
vulpes. quod ad me attinet. iam pannos meos  
10 comedi, et si perseverat haec annona, casulas  
meas vendam. quid enim futurum est, si nec dii  
nec homines huius coloniae miserentur? ita meos  
fruniscar, ut ego puto omnia illa a diibus fieri. |  
nemo enim caelum putat, nemo ieiunium servat, *HL*  
15 nemo Iovem pili facit, sed omnes opertis oculis  
bona sua computant. | antea stolatae ibant nudis *H*  
pedibus in clivum, passis capillis, mentibus puris, et  
Iovem aquam exorabant. itaque statim urceatim  
plovebat: aut tunc aut nunquam: et omnes  
20 redibant, udi tanquam mures. itaque dii pedes  
lanatos habent, quia nos religiosi non sumus. agri  
iacent'—

45 'oro te' inquit Echion centonarius



worse we're going, surely; it's down the colony's growing, like a cow's tail. And why shouldn't it, with this ædile of ours that's not worth three figs, who thinks more of an *as* than how we're to live; and he laughs in his sleeve the whole time at home, for he gets more in a day than another man does for his inheritance. I could tell you how he came by one thousand *denarii* in gold, for one thing; but if we had any pluck he wouldn't be going on that way long. But now the people are lions at home and foxes abroad. What's troubling me most is that I've eaten my togs, and if the scarcity goes on as it is, I'll have to sell my little shanty. What are we to do, at all, when neither gods nor men take pity on this unfortunate colony? So help me, I think it's all the work of the gods; for now nobody gives heaven a thought, no one fasts, no one cares a jack-straw for Jove, all breathlessly wrapped up in money-getting. In old times barefoot matrons, arrayed in *stolæ*, sought the Capitol, with dishevelled hair and pure hearts, praying to Jove for rain; and immediately it came down in bucketfuls, then or never, and they all came back like drowned rats; but now the gods have their feet tied up in wool, and because we are careless of religion, our fields lie barren.'

'For goodness' sake,' cried Echion, a rag- 45

‘melius loquere. “modo sic, modo sic” inquit *H*  
rusticus; varium porcum perdiderat. | quod hodie *HL*  
non est, cras erit: sic vita truditur. | non *H*  
mehercules patria melior dici potest, si homines  
5 haberet. sed laborat hoc tempore, nec haec sola.  
non debemus delicati esse, ubique medius caelus  
est. tu si aliubi fueris, dices hic porcos coctos  
ambulare. et ecce habituri sumus munus excel-  
lente in triduo die festa; familia non lanisticia,  
10 sed plurimi liberti. et Titus noster magnum  
animum habet et est caldicerebrius: aut hoc aut  
illud erit, quid utique. nam illi domesticus sum,  
non est miscix. ferrum optimum daturus est,  
sine fuga, carnarium in medio, ut amphitheatrum  
15 videat. et habet unde: relictum est illi sestertium  
tricenties, decessit illius pater male. ut quadrin-  
genta impendat, non sentiet patrimonium illius, et  
sempiterno nominabitur. iam mannos aliquot  
habet et mulierem essedariam et dispensatorem  
20 Glyconis, qui deprehensus est, cum dominam  
suam delectaretur. videbis populi rixam inter

dealer, 'try and talk sense. It's this way or that way, as the farmer said when he lost his spotted pig, what doesn't happen to-day 'll happen to-morrow. By Hercules! you couldn't ask for a finer country than ours, if we had men in it; we're in difficulties at present, but there are others as badly off. We mustn't be squeamish; no matter from what part of the world we look at the sky, it's always the same distance away: if you were anywhere else, you'd say that pigs trotted about here cooked and all. Aren't we going to have a great show in three days more—the holiday? Ay, and it won't be one of your ordinary *lanista's* bands either, but freedmen in plenty; for our master Titus does things big, and he has a hot head into the bargain. It has to be one thing or the other with him. It's no humbug, I tell you, for I'm in his house. They'll all be given the best of steel, and no drawing back, so you'll see good downright carnage in the arena. You know he's plenty of money: his father died and left him thirty million sesterces, and if he spends four hundred thousand out of that, he won't feel it, and he'll make himself a name for ever: already he has a stud of little Gallic cobs, and a woman-charioteer too, and Glyco's *dispensator*, who used to be flirting with his master's wife. You'll see

zelotypos et amasiunculos. Glyco autem, sester-  
tiarius homo, dispensatorem ad bestias dedit. hoc  
est se ipsum traducere. quid servus peccavit, qui  
coactus est facere? magis illa matella digna fuit,  
5 quam taurus iactaret. sed qui asinum non potest,  
stratum caedit. quid autem Glyco putabat  
Hermogenis filicem unquam bonum exitum  
facturam? ille milvo volanti poterat ungues  
resecare; colubra restem non parit. Glyco,  
10 Glyco dedit suas; itaque quamdiu vixerit,  
habebit stigmam, nec illam nisi Orcus delebit.  
sed sibi quisque peccat. sed subolfacio quod  
nobis epulum daturus est Mammaea, binos  
denarios mihi et meis. quod si hoc fecerit,  
15 eripiat Norbano totum favorem. scias oportet,  
plenis velis hunc vinciturum. et revera, quid ille  
nobis boni fecit? dedit gladiatores sestertios  
iam decrepitos, quos si sufflasset, cecidissent;  
iam meliores bestiarios vidi. occidit de lucerna  
20 equites, putares eos gallos gallinaceos; alter  
burdubasta, alter loripes, tertius mortuus  
pro mortuo, qui habebat nervia praecisa.

what a row the people 'll have between the jealous husbands and the lovers. Glyco, the cur, condemned his *dispensator* to the beasts. And how was the slave in the wrong? Hadn't he to do as he was bid? 'Twas that bitch should be tossed on a bull's horns; but we know the saying: "If a man can't get at the ass's back, he must whack the pack." And how could Glyco expect that a daughter of Hermogenes could ever come to any good? A chap that could cut a kite's claws flying: a snake doesn't father a rope. Glyco, Glyco, you've done the duck; and you'll have the mark of it as long as you live; but every man's mistakes are his own look-out. I can almost scent the banquet Mammea's going to give, already; two *denarii* for me and mine. Faith, if he does that, Norbanus 'll have to take a back seat, and he will too, for he always wins with full sails. Besides, what good *did* the other fellow do us? He gave us a show of three-a-penny decrepit gladiators who'd fall if you only blew your breath on them. I often saw better beast-fighters. Then he killed the horse-men by lamplight; you'd think they were a lot of dung-hill cocks; one was no better than a baggage-mule, another bandy-legged, a third in place of one that was dead, had his sinews cut.

unus alicuius flaturae fuit Thraex, qui et ipse ad *H*  
dictata pugnavit. ad summam, omnes postea secti  
sunt; adeo de magna turba "adhibete" acceperant  
plane fugae merae. "munus tamen" inquit "tibi  
5 dedi," et ego tibi plodo. computa, et tibi plus do  
46 quam accepi. manus manum lavat. videris  
mihi, Agamemnon, dicere: "quid iste argutat  
molestus?" quia tu, qui potes loqui, non loquere.  
non es nostrae fasciae, et ideo pauperorum verba  
10 derides. scimus te prae literas fatuum esse. quid  
ergo est? aliqua die te persuadeam ut ad villam  
venias et videas casulas nostras? inveniemus quod  
manducemus, pullum, ova: belle erit, etiam si omnia  
hoc anno tempestas dispare pallavit: inveniemus  
15 ergo unde saturi fiamus. et iam tibi discipulus  
crescit cicaro meus. iam quattuor partis dicit; si  
vixerit, habebis ad latus servulum. nam quicquid  
illi vacat, caput de tabula non tollit. ingeniosus  
est et bono filo, etiam si in aves morbosus est.

There was only one of any appearance, a Thracian, and he fought merely in a perfunctory fashion. They all had to be lashed to their work, a good-for-nothing set of dogs they were. And then says he, "Now, didn't I give you something worth looking at?" "Well," says I, "if you did, I clapped you; consider and see if I'm not giving more than I got: one hand washes the other."

'Agamemnon, you look like as if you wanted 46 to say: "What's that fool babbling about?" considering that you, who are so efficient, say nothing; but you're not of our crowd, and can well afford to laugh at the talk of us poor devils. We know you're chock-full of learning; what then? I wonder if I could persuade you to come to my place some day, and pay a visit to my poor little shanty. We'll find somewhat to eat: fowl and fresh eggs, and even though the weather *has* been unfavourable to the crops, don't fear but we'll have plenty. Ay, and my little shaver is a promising pupil for you; he knows his tables to four times already, and if he lives, will be always like a little slave at your side. He sets to his books whenever he has a moment to spare, and never raises his eyes. A right clever lad he is too, and solid, only he's mad

ego illi iam tres cardeles occidi, et dixi quod *H*  
mustella comedit. invenit tamen alias nenias, et  
libentissime pingit. ceterum iam Graeculis calcem  
impingit et Latinas coepit non male appetere, etiam  
5 si magister eius sibi placens fit nec uno loco con-  
sistit, sed venit, dem literas, sed non vult laborare.  
est et alter non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, qui  
plus docet quam scit. itaque feriatis diebus solet  
domum venire, et quicquid dederis, contentus est.  
10 emi ergo nunc puero aliquot libra rubricata, quia  
volo illum ad domusionem aliquid de iure gustare.  
habet haec res panem. nam literis satis inquinatus  
est. quod si resilierit, destinavi illum *aliquid* arti-  
ficii docere, aut tonstreinum aut praeconem aut  
15 certe causidicum, quod illi auferre non possit nisi  
Orcus. ideo illi cotidie clamo: "Primigeni, crede  
mihi, quicquid discis, tibi discis. vides Phile-  
ronem causidicum: si non didicisset, hodie  
famem a labris non abigeret. modo, modo  
20 collo suo circumferebat onera venalia, nunc  
etiam adversus Norbanum se extendit. literae  
thesaurum est, et artificium nunquam moritur."



after birds. I killed three of his linnets the other day, and said a weasel ate them; but he soon found other things to play with, and he paints with a will. He's struck his spurs into a little bit of Greek, and takes to Latin fairly well too; and though his master is too easy-going, he continues long at nothing, but comes to me for work, and yet is not inclined to apply himself. Then, he has another teacher, not learned, indeed, but painstaking—one of that sort, you know, who can impart more than they understand themselves. He comes to our house on holidays, and takes what he gets and well pleased. Not long ago I bought some law-books for the boy, because I want him to have a smack of the law for home use, and there's money in it too. He has a sufficient spatter of literature; but if he kicks the traces, I'm determined to give him a trade—a barber, a public crier, or, at any rate, a barrister, and he'll have that as long as he lives. Every day I talk to him like this: "My first-born boy, take my word for it, what you're learning, it's for yourself you're doing it. See Phileros, the barrister, if he hadn't stuck to his books he'd be starving to-day: it's not so long since he was a poor hawker, and now he sets himself up with Norbanus himself. Learning is a treasure, and a trade never dies."

47 eiusmodi fabulae vibrabant, cum Trimalchio in-  
travit et deterosa fronte unguento manus lavit  
spatioque minimo interposito 'ignoscite mihi'  
inquit 'amici, multis iam diebus venter mihi non  
5 respondit. nec medici se inveniunt. profuit mihi  
tamen malicorium et taeda ex aceto. spero tamen,  
iam veterem pudorem sibi imponet. alioquin circa  
stomachum mihi sonat, putes taurum. itaque si  
quis vestrum voluerit sua re [causa] facere, non est  
10 quod illum pudeatur. nemo nostrum solide natus  
est. ego nullum puto tam magnum tormentum  
esse quam continere. hoc solum vetare nec Iovis  
potest. rides, Fortunata, quae soles me nocte  
desomner<sup>z</sup> facere? nec tamen in triclinio ullum  
15 vetuo facere quod se iuvet, et medici vetant con-  
tinere. vel si quid plus venit, omnia foras parata  
sunt: aqua, lasani et cetera minutalia. credite  
mihi, anathymiasis in cerebrum it et in toto corpore  
fluctum facit. multos scio sic periisse, dum nolunt  
20 sibi verum dicere.' gratias agimus liberalitati  
indulgentiaeque eius, et subinde castigamus  
crebris potiunculis risum. nec adhuc scieba-  
mus nos in medio lautitiarum, quod aiunt,

Such little fiddle-faddle we were engaged in 47 when Trimalchio returned, wiping the perfumed ointment from his forehead. After a little while he washed his hands and said: 'I trust, my friends, you'll excuse me, but for the past few days my stomach's been out of order, and my doctors don't know what's wrong; but, in any case, they gave me an infusion of pomegranate rind and fir-cones in vinegar. I hope it learns to keep quiet, for when it begins you'd think 'twas a bull roaring. If any of you wants to go out for a similar reason, there's nothing to be ashamed of. None of us are born perfect, and there's no greater annoyance than trying to contain oneself on such occasions. Jupiter himself can't help that. Doctors, too, strictly condemn it, and if any of you are taken urgently, everything's ready outside. Believe me, flatulence ascends to the brain, and affects the whole body. Many a one I knew who died that way, because they didn't want to confess the truth of the matter.'

We expressed our thanks for the generosity and indulgence of our noble host, and strove to hide our breaking laughter in frequent bumpers. We were unaware that only the middle of the banquet was reached so far, and that, as the saying goes,

clivo laborare. nam cum mundatis ad symphoniam *H*  
mensis tres albi sues in triclinium adducti sunt  
capistris et tintinnabulis culti, quorum unum  
bimum nomenclator esse dicebat, alterum trimum,  
5 tertium vero iam sexennem, ego putabam petauris-  
tarios intrasse et porcos, sicut in circulis mos est,  
portenta aliqua facturos; sed Trimalchio expecta-  
tione discussa 'quem' inquit 'ex eis vultis in  
cenam statim fieri? gallum enim gallinaceum,  
10 penthiacum et eiusmodi nenias rustici faciunt:  
mei coci etiam vitulos aeno coctos solent facere.'  
continuoque cocum vocari iussit et non expectata  
electione nostra maximum natu iussit occidi, et  
clara voce: 'ex quota decuria es?' cum ille se ex  
15 quadragesima respondisset, 'empticius an' inquit  
'domi natus?' 'neutrum' inquit cocus 'sed testa-  
mento Pansae tibi relictus sum.' 'vide ergo'  
ait 'ut diligenter ponas; si non, te iubebo in  
decuriam viatorum conici.' et cocum quidem  
20 potentiae admonitum in culinam obsonium duxit,

'We had another hill to climb.' When the tables were cleared to the notes of the orchestra, three white pigs were led in, tricked out with muzzles and bells, of which the *nomenclator* informed us one was three years old, another two, and the third six. At first I thought we were going to have performers along with the pigs going through some strange turns, like you see them in the squares, until Trimalchio dispelled my delusion.

'Which of these,' says he, 'would you like to have for supper forthwith? Country cooks dress chickens, hashes, and the like kickshaws; but my cooks can boil calves whole in bronze cauldrons.' Immediately he had a cook called in, and without asking our opinion further, ordered him to kill the oldest, and then in a louder voice: 'Of what *decuria*,' says he to the cook, 'are you?' He answered that he belonged to the fortieth. Trimalchio continued: 'Were you bought, or born in my house?' 'Neither,' returned the cook, 'but I was left to you in Pansa's will.' 'Well,' replied Trimalchio, 'now mind what you're about, or if you don't, I'll order you into the *decuria* of the runners.' The cook, reminded by the admonition of his master's power, led away his prey to the kitchen.

48 Trimalchio autem miti ad nos vultu respexit et *H*  
‘vinum’ inquit ‘si non placet, mutabo; vos illud  
oportet bonum faciatis. deorum beneficio non  
emo, sed nunc quicquid ad salivam facit, in  
5 suburbano nascitur eo, quod ego adhuc non novi.  
dicitur confine esse Tarraciniensibus et Tarentinis.  
nunc coniungere agellis Siciliam volo, ut cum  
Africam libuerit ire, per meos fines navigem. sed  
narra tu mihi, Agamemnon, quam controversiam  
10 hodie declamasti? ego etiam si causas non ago, in  
domusionem tamen literas didici. et ne me putes  
studia fastiditum, II bybliothechas habeo, unam  
Graecam, alteram Latinam. dic ergo, si me amas,  
peristasim declamationis tuae.’ cum dixisset  
15 Agamemnon: ‘pauper et dives inimici erant.’  
ait Trimalchio ‘quid est pauper?’ ‘urbane’ in-  
quit Agamemnon et nescio quam controversiam  
exposuit. statim Trimalchio ‘hoc’ inquit ‘si  
factum est, controversia non est; si factum non est,

Turning to us with a pleasant smile, Trimalchio 48 says: 'If you don't find the wine to your taste, I'll have it changed; and if you do, commend it by your drinking. Thanks to the gods, I don't have to buy it, but everything here, good and all as it is, comes from one of my outlying estates, which I never heard of till now. I think they said it was somewhere about Terracina and Tarentum. As I'm minded at present, I should like to add Sicily to my domains, so that whenever I take the notion into my head to go to Africa, I could be sailing by my own territory all the time. But, tell us, Agamemnon, I beseech ye, what controversy you were engaged in to-day; for though I don't plead causes myself, nevertheless I've got sufficient law to manage my business; and just to show you I haven't lost my liking for learning, let me tell you I have two libraries—one Greek and t'other Latin. So as you love me, tell me the theme of your discourse.' Agamemnon was beginning: 'A poor man and a rich were at enmity,' when Trimalchio interrupted him to ask: "'Poor man"—and what is "poor," then?' 'Spoke like a gentleman!' cried Agamemnon, going on to expound some theory or another. Thereupon Trimalchio says: 'If this be a fact, then where's the dispute? and if it be not, why

nihil est.' haec aliaque cum effusissimis prosequeremur laudationibus, 'rogo' inquit 'Agamemnon mihi carissime, numquid duodecim aerumnas Herculis tenes, aut de Ulixē fabulam, quemadmodum illi Cyclops pollicem poricino extorsit? solebam haec ego puer apud Homerum legere. nam Sibyllam quidem Cumis ego ipse oculis meis vidi in ampulla pendere, et cum illi pueri dicerent: Σιβυλλα, τί δέλεος; respondebat illa:

10 ἀποδανεῖν δέλω.'

49 nondum efflaverat omnia, cum repositorium cum sue ingenti mensam occupavit. mirari nos celeritatem coepimus et iurare, ne gallum quidem gallinaceum tam cito percoqui potuisse, tanto  
15 quidem magis, quod longe maior nobis porcus videbatur esse, quam paulo ante aper fuerat. deinde magis magisque Trimalchio intuens eum 'quid? quid?' inquit 'porcus hic non est exinteratus? non mehercules est. voca, voca cocum  
20 in medio.' cum constitisset ad mensam cocus tristis et diceret se oblitum esse exinterare, 'quid? oblitus?' Trimalchio exclamat 'putes illum piper et cuminum non coniecisse. despolia.' non fit mora,



then—it's nothing at all.' We applauded this and the like effusions, and Trimalchio went on to say again: 'Agamemnon, my dear chap, don't you remember somewhat of the twelve labours of Hercules, or the story of Ulysses, how the Cyclops twisted his thumb with a pincers? In my young days I read all that in Homer, and, let me tell you, I saw with my own eyes the Sibyl at Cumæ hanging in a jar, and when the boys used to ask her: "Sibyl, what wouldst thou?" she answered: "I would die!"'

He had not yet finished blowing off, when a 49 tray, with the immense sow was brought in and placed on the table. We expressed our astonishment at the quickness of the feat, and swore a fowl could not be cooked in the time, the more so because the animal appeared much larger than the boar which we had just partaken of. Trimalchio, viewing it on this side and that, exclaimed: 'What! Hasn't this pig been drawn? By Hercules, it hasn't! Call in the cook, quick—smart!' When the unfortunate cook came he said that he had forgotten to remove the entrails. 'What! Forgot!' shouted Trimalchio. 'Do you think it's only the same as if you forgot to season him with pepper and cumin? Here, off with his clothes!' That was done in a twinkling,

despoliatur cocus atque inter duos tortores maestus *H*  
consistit. deprecari tamen omnes coeperunt et  
dicere: 'solet fieri; rogamus, mittas; postea si  
fecerit, nemo nostrum pro illo rogabit.' ego,  
5 crudelissimae severitatis, non potui me tenere, sed  
inclinatus ad aurem Agamemnonis 'plane' inquam  
'hic debet servus esse nequissimus; aliquis obli-  
visceretur porcum exinterare? non mehercules  
illi ignoscerem, si piscem praeterisset.' at non  
10 Trimalchio, qui relaxato in hilaritatem vultu  
'ergo' inquit 'quia tam malae memoriae es, palam  
nobis illum exintera.' recepta cocus tunica cultrum  
arripuit porcique ventrem hinc atque illinc timida  
manu secuit. nec mora, ex plagis ponderis inclin-  
15 atione crescentibus tomacula cum botulis effusa  
sunt.  
50 plausum post hoc automatum familia dedit et  
'Gaio feliciter' conclamavit. nec non cocus  
potione honoratus est et argentea corona, pocul-  
20 umque in lance accepit Corinthia. quam cum  
Agamemnon propius consideraret, ait Trimalchio:

and there stood the sorry cook between the *tormentors*; but we all began to beg him off, saying: 'That's a thing happens every other day: we beg you to let him go; but if he ever does the like again, not one of us will say a word for him.' Though for my part I couldn't have thought any punishment good enough for him, and leaning over to Agamemnon's ear: 'He must be a careless villain,' says I, 'that slave! For how could any one forget to draw a hog? I wouldn't forgive him if he served me in such fashion with a fish—no, by Hercules, I wouldn't!' But Trimalchio was of another mind, and his face beaming with good humour. 'As you've such a bad memory,' says he, 'you'd better draw him here in our presence.' The cook donned his tunic again, and with a shaky hand made a few gashes here and there in the sow's belly, whereupon a heap of puddings and sausages, bursting the cuts by their weight, tumbled out on the table.

At this unlooked-for sight, the slaves shouted 50 applause and 'Health to Gaius!' while the cook was not only honoured with a drink, but also received a silver crown and a drinking cup in a vessel of Corinthian bronze. Seeing Agamemnon examining the latter curiously, Trimalchio says: 'I'm the only man that

‘solus sum qui vera Corinthea habeam.’ ex-  
pectabam, ut pro reliqua insolentia diceret sibi  
vasa Corintheo afferri. sed ille melius: ‘et  
forsitan’ inquit ‘quaeris, quare solus Corinthea  
5 vera possideam: quia scilicet aerarius, a quo emo,  
Corinthus vocatur. quid est autem Corintheum,  
nisi quis Corinthum habet? et ne me putetis  
nesapium esse, valde bene scio, unde primum  
Corinthea nata sint. Cum Ilium captum est,  
10 Hannibal, homo vafer et magnus steliō, omnes  
statuas aeneas et argenteas in unum rogi con-  
gessit et eas incendit; factae sunt in unum aera  
miscellanea. ita ex hac massa fabri sustulerunt  
et fecerunt catilla et paropsides *et* statuncula. sic  
15 Corinthea nata sunt, ex omnibus in unum, nec hoc  
nec illud. ignoscetis mihi, quod dixero: ego malo  
mihi vitrea, certe non olunt. quod si non frange-  
51 rentur, mallet mihi quam aurum; nunc autem vilia  
sunt. fuit tamen faber qui fecit phialam vitream,

possesses the real Corinthian.' I expected that, to put the cap on his arrogance, he was going to tell us that he had vessels of that metal brought from Corinth expressly for his own use; but he with better wit: 'And maybe, you'll want to know how it is that I alone possess the real Corinthian. I'll tell you. I buy my vases from a coppersmith named "Corinth," and what's "Corinthian" but what comes from Corinth? And that ye mayn't take me for an ignoramus, right well I can tell ye where Corinthian vessels came from at first. When Ilium was captured, Hannibal, a sly rogue and an arrant scoundrel into the bargain, heaped up all the gold, bronze, and silver statues, and fired the pile. The conglomeration resulted in a composite bronze, from which artificers took and made plates, dishes, and little statues, and that's how Corinthian came from the alloy: it's no single one of the three, but the conjunction of the three to form one. You won't mind my saying it, but for my own use I prefer glass vessels—for one thing, at any rate, they don't smell—and were they not so liable to break, I'd rather have them than gold; but now they're of no value.

'Once there was an artificer who made a cup 51

quae non frangebatur. admissus ergo Caesarem *H*  
est cum suo munere, deinde fecit se porrigere  
Caesari et illam in pavementum proiecit. Caesar  
non pote validius quam expavit. at ille sustulit  
5 phialam de terra; collisa erat tanquam vasum  
aeneum; deinde martiolum de sinu protulit et  
phialam otio belle correxit. hoc facto putabat se  
solium Iovis tenere, utique postquam *Caesar* illi  
dixit: "numquid alius scit hanc condituram vitre-  
10 orum?" vide modo. postquam negavit, iussit  
illum Caesar decollari: quia enim, si scitum esset,  
52 aurum pro luto haberemus. in argento plane  
studiosus sum. habeo scyphos urnales plus  
minus *C*

15 quemadmodum Cassandra occidit filios suos, et  
pueri mortui iacent sic ut vivere putes. habeo  
capides *M*, quas reliquit patrono *meo* Mummius  
ubi Daedalus Niobam in equum Troianum  
includit. nam Hermerotis pugnas et Petraitis  
20 in poculis habeo, omnia ponderosa;

of unbreakable glass. Being admitted to Cæsar's presence, he presented him with his work, and making as if to hand it to the Emperor, threw it on the marble pavement. Cæsar was unable to withhold his astonishment; but the fellow took up the cup—it was only dinged, like a bronze vessel, and drawing a little hammer from his pocket, without much a-do, restored it to its original shape. When he had that done he thought he was in for luck, when Cæsar said: "Has anybody else but you the art of making such glass as this?" (Wait a while!) He said there wasn't any one, and as soon as the Emperor heard that he had his head struck off, for he said that if such an art were to become general, gold would be as cheap as ditch-water.

'There's no doubt about it, I've a great taste 52  
in silver work. Of large goblets, I've a hundred, more or less, all chased with scenes depicting Cassandra killing her sons, and the dead boys lie in such fashion that you'd think they were alive. I have a thousand cups which Mummius bequeathed to my patron, on which is shown Dædalus enclosing Niobe in the Trojan horse. Ay, and on some of them I have the combats of Hermeros and Petraites, and all massy. I tell

meum enim intelligere nulla pecunia vendo.' H

haec dum refert, puer calicem proiecit. ad quem respiciens Trimalchio 'cito' inquit 'te ipsum caede, quia nugax es.' statim puer demisso  
5 labro orare. at ille 'quid me' inquit 'rogas? tanquam ego tibi molestus sim. suadeo a te impetres, ne sis nugax' tandem ergo exoratus a nobis missionem dedit puero. ille dimissus circa mensam percucurrit

10 et 'aquam foras, vinum intro' clamavit excipimus urbanitatem iocantis, et ante omnes Agamemnon, qui sciebat, quibus meritis revocaretur ad cenam. ceterum laudatus Trimalchio hilarius bibit et iam ebrio proximus 'nemo' inquit  
15 'vestrum rogat Fortunatam meam, ut saltet? credite mihi: cordacem nemo melius ducit.' atque ipse erectis supra frontem manibus Syrum histrionem exhibebat concinente tota familia: *Mάδεια*, *Περιμάδεια*. et prodisset in medium, nisi  
20 Fortunata ad aurem accessisset; [et] credo, dixerit non decere gravitatem eius tam humiles ineptias.



you what, my knowledge I wouldn't part with for any money.' While he was rattling away, a youth let a goblet fall. Trimalchio turned round on him sharply, and said: 'Go and be hanged for a stupid!' The slave hung his lip and besought him, but Trimalchio: 'What do you want?' says he. 'A body 'd think I meant you mischief. I'm only advising you to ask of yourself not to be so clumsy in future.' However, after a little he pardoned the boy, at our entreaty, who thereupon took to careering round the table, shouting: 'Out with the water, and in with the wine!' We took the pleasantry in the proper style, and more especially Agamemnon (who was an adept in the art of securing invitations to dinner), so that he might not be forgotten on a future occasion. Trimalchio was up in himself at our effusions, and nearly drunk. 'How's it,' he says, 'that none of ye are asking my Fortunata out to dance? Take my word on't, she's second to none at the *cordax*.' Then raising his hands aloft, he gave us an imitation of Syrus, the mime, and the slaves accompanied him in concert with shouts of 'Μάδεα, Περιμάδεα.' He would have given us a further performance, had not Fortunata whispered something in his ear.—(I suppose told him that

nihil autem tam inaequale erat; nam modo *H*  
Fortunatam *verebatur*, modo ad naturam suam  
revertebatur.

53 et plane interpellavit saltationis libidinem ac-  
5 tuarius, qui tanquam urbis acta recitavit: 'VII.  
kalendas sextiles: in praedio Cumano, quod est  
Trimalchionis, nati sunt pueri XXX, puellae XL;  
sublata in horreum ex area tritici millia modium  
quingenta; boves domiti quingenti. eodem die:  
10 Mithridates servus in crucem actus est, quia Gai  
nostri genio male dixerat. eodem die: in arcam  
relatum est, quod collocari non potuit, sestertium  
centies. eodem die: incendium factum est in  
hortis Pompeianis, ortum ex aedibus Nastae vilici.'  
15 'quid?' inquit Trimalchio 'quando mihi Pom-  
peiani horti empti sunt?' 'anno priore' inquit  
actuarius 'et ideo in rationem nondum venerunt.'  
excanduit Trimalchio et 'quicumque' inquit 'mihi  
fundi empti fuerint, nisi intra sextum mensem  
20 sciero, in rationes meas inferri vetuo.' iam etiam

such shows were unbecoming his dignity.) I never saw anything so much up and down: one time, yielding to her advice, he restrained himself, but then again his buffoon's nature reasserted itself.

His dancing craze was interrupted by the 53 entrance of a registrar, who began reading aloud as follows, just as if it was the *Urbis Acta*:— 'The VII of the Kalends of August, in Trimalchio's Cumæan estate, 30 boys and 40 girls were born: 500,000 *modii* of wheat were removed from the barns to the granaries: 500 oxen broken to the yoke. The same day, Mithridates, a slave, was crucified, for cursing the Genius of our master Gaius. The same day, 10,000,000 sesterces were brought into the strong-room, being over and above all transactions. The same day, a fire broke out at the house of Nasta the steward, and spread to Pompey's gardens.' 'What?' exclaims Trimalchio, 'when were Pompey's gardens bought for me?' 'Last year,' replied the registrar, 'and that's the reason why they haven't been brought into the accounts as yet.' Foaming with rage, Trimalchio roared: 'If of whatever estates which may be acquired for me in future, I am not informed at the latest within six months after the transaction, I command that they be not brought over to my account at all.' Then the

edicta aedilium recitabantur et saltuariorum *H*  
testamenta, quibus Trimalchio cum elogio ex-  
heredabatur; iam nomina vilicorum et repudiata  
a circitore liberta in balneatoris contubernio de-  
5 prehensa et atriensis Baias relegatus; iam reus  
factus dispensator et iudicium inter cubicularios  
actum.

petauristarii autem tandem venerunt. baro  
insulsissimus cum scalis constitit puerumque iussit  
10 per gradus et in summa parte odaria saltare,  
circulos deinde ardentes transilire et dentibus  
amphoram sustinere. mirabatur haec solus Tri-  
malchio dicebatque ingratum artificium esse.  
ceterum duo esse in rebus humanis, quae liben-  
15 tissime spectaret, petauristarios et cornicines;  
reliqua [animalia] acroamata tricas meras esse.  
'nam et comoedos' inquit 'emeram, sed malui  
illos Atellanam facere et choraulen meum iussi  
Latine cantare.'

<sup>20</sup>  
54 cum maxime haec dicente Gaio puer  
Trimalchionis delapsus est. conclamavit familia,  
nec minus convivae, non propter hominem tam  
putidum, cuius et cervices fractas libenter  
vidissent, sed propter malum exitum cenae, ne

edicts of the ædiles were read, and the testaments of the foresters, disinheriting Trimalchio with lavish praise: then the names of his stewards; how a porter had been relegated to Baiæ; a *dispensator* found guilty of peculation, and a judgment among some of his chamber-slaves.

The acrobats really came at last. A senseless clown, placing a ladder on end, commanded his boy to hop every rung singing, to do a song-and-dance on top, then to tumble through burning hoops, and finally to hold an *amphora* in his teeth. No one admired the performance but Trimalchio, who said such art was but ill rewarded, adding that there were but two things in the world he'd give a fig for—acrobats and cornet-players. As for performing animals and actors of other descriptions, they were only the merest rubbish, he said. 'Once,' he continued, 'I did buy a set of comedians, but I limited them to Atellanian farces, and ordered my *choraules* to play me nothing but Latin airs.'

In the midst of his discourse the boy tumbled 54 down on Gaius, whereat the slaves set up a cry, and the guests, not indeed for Trimalchio's sake, for they wouldn't have asked better than to see him break his neck, but for fear that the dinner would be brought to a sad end, and that they

necesse haberent alienum mortuum plorare. ipse *H*  
Trimalchio cum graviter ingemisset superque  
brachium tanquam laesum incubuisset, concurrere  
medici, et inter primos Fortunata crinibus passis  
5 cum scypho, miseramque se atque infelicem  
proclamavit. nam puer quidem, qui ceciderat,  
circumibat iam dudum pedes nostros et missionem  
rogabat. pessime mihi erat, ne his precibus per  
ridiculum aliquid catastropha quaereretur. nec  
10 enim adhuc exciderat cocus ille, qui oblitus fuerat  
porcum exinterare. itaque totum circumspicere  
triclinium coepi, ne per parietem automatum  
aliquod exiret, utique postquam servus verberari  
coepit, qui brachium domini contusum alba potius  
15 quam conchyliata involverat lana. nec longe  
aberravit suspicio mea; in vicem enim poenae  
venit decretum Trimalchionis, quo puerum iussit  
liberum esse, ne quis posset dicere, tantum virum  
esse a servo vulneratum.  
20 | comprobamus nos factum | et *HL*  
55 quam in praecipiti res humanae essent, |  
vario sermone garrimus. | 'ita' inquit *HL*  
Trimalchio 'non oportet hunc casum sine

should have to bewail another's death. Trimalchio groaned deeply, and leaned on his arm as if he had been seriously injured. The doctors ran to his side, and Fortunata the first, her hair about her ears, with a cup in her hand, crying out: 'Woe is me! woe is me!' Meantime the youngster who had been the cause of the accident, crept amongst us, clinging to our knees, and begging us to ask his pardon. The mishap aroused a suspicion in me that, after all, it might only be leading up to some ridiculous *dénouement*, for the incident of the cook who forgot to disembowel the hog was yet in my mind; so I fell to looking all about the *triclinium* to see if perchance the walls were not opening to spring some other surprising contrivance on us, especially when I saw a slave being beaten for having brought white wool to wrap his master's injured arm, instead of purple. As events proved, I was not far wrong, for Trimalchio, instead of having the boy punished, ordered him to be set free, that no one might have it to say that so great a man had been injured by a slave. We shouted approval of his magnanimity, and commenced to chat discursively on the parlous plight of human affairs. 'Very well,' says Trimalchio, 'but I mustn't let slip this opportunity without a piece *à propos*

inscriptione transire' statimque codicillos poposcit  
et non diu cogitatione distorta haec recitavit :

| 'quod non expectes, ex transverso fit ~ - - *HL*  
- et supra nos Fortuna negotia curat.  
5 | quare da nobis vina Falerna, puer.' *H*

ab hoc epigrammate | coepit poetarum esse *HLC*  
mentio diuque summa carminis penes  
Mopsum Thracem memorata est  
donec Trimalchio 'rogo' inquit 'magister, quid  
10 putas inter Ciceronem et Publilium interesse?  
ego alterum puto disertiore fuisse, alterum  
honestiorem. quid enim his melius dici potest ?

"luxuriae rictu Martis marcent moenia.  
tuo palato clausus pavo pascitur  
15 plumato amictus aureo Babylonico,  
gallina tibi Numidica, tibi gallus spado ;  
ciconia etiam, grata peregrina hospita  
pietaticultrix gracilipes crotalistria



of your remarks.' Straightway he demanded tablets, and without much ado, recited as follows:

'Whate'er is least expected comes to pass,  
For 'tis not ours to choose, but to obey  
The whims of Fortune. Then  
Hither boy, the generous Falernian.'

The epigram turned our conversation on poets, and for a long time we conceded the palm for song to Mopsus the Thracian. 'But pardon, master,' says Trimalchio, 'what difference do you find between Cicero and Publius? To my mind the former was the more eloquent, and the latter the more noble. And now, in truth, what could be finer than this?—

"The walls of Rome fall down and sink before  
Thy wanton luxury. For thee, enclosed in coop,  
The peacock thrives, with feathery gold of Babylon  
    bedekt,  
The Numidian bird for thee ; for thee the capon,  
Ay, the very stork itself, the wandering bird,  
Thy welcome guest, exemplar sweet of fond  
    parental love,  
Graceful and airy, chinking with bill like castanets

avis exul hiemis, titulus tepidi temporis, HLC  
 nequitiae nidum in caccabo fecit modo.  
 quo margaritam caram tibi, bacam Indicam?  
 an ut matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis  
 5 tollat pedes indomita in strato extraneo?  
 zmaragdum ad quam rem viridem, pretiosum  
 vitrum?  
 quo Carchedonios optas ignes lapideos?  
 nisi ut scintillet probitas e carbunculis.  
 aequum est induere nuptam ventum textilem,  
 10 palam prostare nudam in nebula linea?"

56 | quod autem' inquit 'putamus secundum literas *H*  
 difficillimum esse artificium? ego puto medicum  
 et nummularium: medicus, qui scit quid homun-  
 ciones intra praecordia sua habeant et quando  
 15 febris veniat, etiam si illos odi pessime, quod mihi *H*  
 iubent saepe anatinam parari; nummularius, qui  
 per argentum aes videt. nam mutae bestiae  
 laboriosissimae boves et oves: boves quorum  
 beneficio panem manducamus; oves, quod lana  
 20 illae nos gloriosos faciunt. et facinus indignum,  
 aliquis ovillam est et tunicam habet. apes enim  
 ego divinas bestias puto, quae mel vomunt, etiam  
 si dicuntur illud a Iove afferre; | ideo autem  
 pungunt, quia ubicunque dulce est, ibi et acidum *HL*  
 invenies.'

Which dancers use. Exile of winter, harbinger  
of spring  
In that bad pot of thine its last nest makes.  
Why dost deem the pearl a prize, the olive-shaped  
from India?  
Or why the emerald's green—a precious bauble?  
Or why the Punic stones of living fire?  
Virtue, forsooth, from carbuncles springs!”

‘What profession are we to think most difficult 56  
after letters? For my part I think medicine and  
money-changing, because the physician knows  
what men have in their insides and when the  
fever is coming on. All the same, I hate them  
like poison for prescribing me duck's meat so  
often. And I think the money-changer's business  
difficult because he has to discern the copper in  
the silver. Among brute beasts there are two  
very laborious animals—the ox and the sheep.  
We have to thank the ox for the bread we eat,  
and the sheep for the clothes which make us so  
perky. And yet—O base ingratitude! that any  
one should eat the sheep and wear his tunic on  
his back! But bees I consider divine creatures,  
because they spit out honey, though people pretend  
they get it from Jove. Yet they sting: for —  
where delight is, there is bitterness also.’ In such

| iam etiam philosophos de negotio deiciebat, *H*  
cum pittacia in scypho circumferri coeperunt,  
puerque super hoc positus officium apophoreta  
recitavit. 'argentum sceleratum': allata est  
5 perna, super quam acetabula erant posita.  
'cervical': offla collaris allata est. 'serisapia et  
contumelia': xerophagi ex sapa dati sunt et  
contus cum malo. 'porri et persica': flagellum  
et cultrum accepit; 'passeres et muscarium':  
10 uvam passam et mel Atticum. 'cenatoria et  
forensia': offlam et tabulas accepit. 'canale  
et pedale': lepus et solea est allata. 'muraena  
et litera': murem cum rana alligata fascemque  
betæ *accepit*. diu risimus: sexcenta huiusmodi  
15 fuerunt, quæ iam exciderunt memoriae meae.  
57 ceterum Ascyrtos, intemperantis licentiae, cum  
omnia sublati manibus eluderet et usque ad lacri-  
mas rideret, unus ex conlibertis Trimalchionis ex-  
canduit, is ipse qui supra me discumbebat, et 'quid  
20 rides' inquit 'vervex? an tibi non placent lautitiae *H*  
domini mei? tu enim beatior es et convivare melius

manner then was Trimalchio usurping the chair of philosophy, when lottery tickets were passed round in a tray, and a boy assigned to that purpose read aloud the several prizes. 'Accursed gold,' and a gammon with a vinegar cruet was brought forward. 'A pillow,' and they brought a piece of necklace. 'Late knowledge and insults,' and hard bread soaked in must and a pole with an apple were brought. 'Pears and peaches,' the winner received a whip and a hooked knife. 'Sparrows and a clothes-brush,' dry grapes and Attic honey were awarded. 'A water-pipe and foot-rule,' a hare and a slipper constituted the prize. 'Feasting garments and walking ditto,' the holder got a cake and writing-tablets. 'A lamprey and a letter,' a mouse tied to a frog, together with a bundle of beet were brought out. Longwhile we laughed over these things and a thousand more which have now slipped my memory.

But Ascyrtos, with intemperate mirth, made 57 merry at everything, with uplifted hands, and bursting his sides with laughter, whereupon a freedman of Trimalchio's—the one who reclined above me—began to boil over, and, says he: 'What are you laughing at, you mutton-head? I suppose my lord's amusements aren't to your taste. You're richer, forsooth, and fare in finer

soles. ita tutelam huius loci habeam propitiam, *H*  
ut ego si secundum illum discumberem, iam illi  
balatum cluxissem. bellum pomum, qui rideatur  
alios; larifuga nescio quis, nocturnus, qui non  
5 valet lotium suum. ad summum, si circumminxero  
illum, nesciet qua fugiat. non mehercules soleo  
cito fervere, sed in molle carne vermes nascuntur.  
ridet. quid habet, quod rideat? numquid pater  
fetus emit lamna? eques Romanus es: et ego  
10 regis filius. “quare ergo servivisti?” quia ipse  
me dedi in servitutem et malui civis Romanus  
esse quam tributarius. Et nunc spero me sic  
vivere, ut nemini iocus sim. homo inter homines  
sum, capite aperto ambulo; assem aerarium  
15 nemini debeo; constitutum habui nunquam; nemo  
mihi in foro dixit “redde, quod debes.” glebularum  
emi, lamellulas paravi; viginti ventres pasco et  
canem; contubernalem meam redemi, ne quis in  
*sinu* illius manus tergeret; mille denarios pro  
20 capite solvi; sevir gratis factus sum; spero, sic  
moriar, ut mortuus non erubescam. tu autem  
tam laboriosus es, ut post te non respicias? in alio

fashion! S'elp me gods of the house; if I was near that fellow, I wouldn't take long to stop his blathering. A nice-looking codger you are to be making fun of other people; you tramp, you night-scamp that's not worth your salt, that I could drown in a spit. By Hercules, it's not easy to put me in a temper, but in soft flesh worms are produced. He laughs: and what's he got to laugh *at*? Surely his father didn't buy him for money? You're a Roman knight, are you? Well, if you are, I'm the son of a king. "And if that's so," you may ask, "how come you to serve another?" Because I willingly gave myself to it, and I'd rather be a citizen of Rome than remain a tributary king; and now I hope to live in such style as to be nobody's fool. I owe a brass farthing to no man. I was never brought to court. No man ever said to me in the Forum: "Pay what you owe." I've bought some land, and put by a little money; twenty mouths I feed, not counting the dog. I redeemed my bond-woman, so that she mightn't fall to any one else, and paid a thousand *denarii* for her, too. I was made a *Sevir* on my own merits, and when I'm gone I hope I won't have anything to be ashamed of. But I suppose you have your hands too full to spare time to look behind you? You see the mote in your neigh-

peduculum vides, in te ricinum non vides. tibi soli *H*  
ridiclei videmur; ecce magister tuus, homo maior  
natus: placemus illi. tu laticulosus nec mu nec  
ma argutas, vasus fictilis, immo lorus in aqua,  
5 lentior, non melior. tu beatior es: bis prande,  
bis cena. ego fidem meam malo quam thesauros.  
ad summam, quisquam me bis poposcit? annis  
quadraginta servivi; nemo tamen sciit, utrum  
servus essem an liber. et puer capillatus in hanc  
10 coloniam veni; adhuc basilica non erat facta.  
dedi tamen operam, ut domino satis facerem,  
homini maiesto et dignitosso, cuius pluris erat  
unguis, quam tu totus es. et habebam in domo,  
qui mihi pedem opponerent hac illac; tamen—  
15 genio illius gratias—enatavi. haec sunt vera  
athla; nam [in] ingenuum nasci tam facile est  
quam “accede istoc.” quid nunc stupes tanquam  
hircus in ervilia?’  
58 post hoc dictum Giton, qui ad pedes stabat,  
20 risum iam diu compressum etiam indecenter  
effudit. quod cum animadvertisset adversarius  
Ascylti, flexit convicium in puerum et ‘tu



bour's eye, but never the beam in your own. Nobody finds us ridiculous but you; there's your master, who's older than you, and he has no fault to find with us; but you, you milk-sop, that couldn't say boo to a goose—you scum, a regular thong in water, limper than we but not better. You have more money than I, have you? Then dine twice a day and sup twice. I hold my honour above treasures. I'd like to know whoever dunned me twice. I served forty years, and yet no one knew whether I was a slave or a free man. When I came here first I was only a youngster with long hair, and this palace here wasn't in existence at the time; but I did my best to give my master satisfaction,—a fine, decent gentleman, the parings of whose nails were worth more than your whole body. There were those in the house who placed pitfalls for me here and there, but nevertheless (thanks to his Genius!) I got over the lot of them. That's what you might call a real prize; for to be born in freedom's as easy as throwing dirt off a stick. What are you gawking at now, like a goat before a heap of vetches?'

At this, Gito, unable to restrain himself further, 58 burst out laughing too, and when Ascyrtos's berater noticed this, he turned his torrent of abuse on the youngster. 'You're grinning too, you

autem' inquit 'etiam tu rides, caepa cirrata? *H*  
io Saturnalia, rogo, mensis december est?  
quando vicesimam numerasti? quid faciat,  
crucis offla, corvorum cibaria. curabo, iam tibi  
5 Iovis iratus sit, et isti qui tibi non imperat.  
ita satur pane fiam, ut ego istud conliberto meo  
dono; alioquin iam tibi depraesentiarum reddidis-  
sem. bene nos habemus, at isti nugae, qui tibi  
non imperant. plane qualis dominus, talis et  
10 servus. vix me teneo, nec sum natura caldi-  
cerebrius, *sed* cum coepi, matrem meam dupundii  
non facio. recte, videbo te in publicum, mus,  
immo terrae tuber: nec sursum nec deorsum non  
cresco, nisi dominum tuum in rutae folium [non]  
15 coniecero, nec tibi parsero, licet mehercules  
Iovem Olympium clames. curabo, longe tibi sit  
comula ista besalis et dominus dupunduarius.  
recte, venies sub dentem: aut ego non me  
novi, aut non deridebis, licet barbam auream  
20 habeas. Athana tibi irata sit, curabo, et qui te

curly-headed onion,' he says. 'Is this December, that we have the Saturnalia in already? When did you pay your twentieth? What are you up to, you gibbet-bird, that's good for nothing but the crows? I pray Jove that his curse may light on you, and on this master of yours, that doesn't make you keep your mouth shut. So may I be full of bread if I'd do anything that'd be disrespectful in presence of my host; only for that I'd give *you* your deserts. We're all right, only for those fools there that don't make you hold your gab. It's a true saying, anyway, "Like master, like man." I'm raging mad now, though not quick to anger as a rule; but when I break out, I wouldn't care a rap if it was my own mother I had to do with. But that'll be all right: I'll meet you out some day, you rat, you—you—what'll I call you?—you spud! That I mayn't get richer, if I don't put your master into an auger-hole, and I won't spare you either; no, s'elp me Hercules, not if you were to call on Olympian Jove. I'll knock you up—yourself and your old wig, and your tuppenny ha'penny master too. It'll be all right: I'll get you under my thumb; I don't know my own name if I don't take the laughing out of you, if you were to have a golden beard, like the gods. May the curse of Athena fall on you, and whoever made you what

primus + deurode fecit.

*H*

non didici geometrias, critica et alogias menias,  
sed lapidarias literas scio, partes centum dico ad  
aes, ad pondus, ad nummum. ad summam, si  
5 quid vis, ego et tu sponsiunculam: exi, defero  
lamnam. iam scies patrem tuum mercedes  
perdidisse, quamvis et rhetoricam scis. ecce

“qui de nobis? longe venio, late venio: solve  
me.” dicam tibi, qui de nobis currit et de loco  
10 non movetur; qui de nobis crescit et minor fit.  
curris, stupes, satagis, tanquam mus in matella.  
ergo aut tace aut meliorem noli molestare,  
qui te natum non putat; nisi si me iudicas  
anulos buxeos curare, quos amicae tuae in-  
15 volasti. Occuponem propitium. eamus in forum  
et pecunias mutuemur. iam scies hoc ferrum  
fidem habere. vah, bella res est volpis uda.  
ita lucrum faciam et ita bene moriar ut  
populus per exitum meum iuret, nisi te ubique  
20 toga perversa fuero persecutus. bella res et iste,

you are. I never studied geometry, nor the art of criticism, nor any such rot, but I can read inscriptions, and can calculate percentages, and weights and coinage. To make an end of the matter, if you like we'll have a bet, you and I, and I'll plank down the money, just to let you see that your father threw his money away on you, even though you *do* know rhetoric. Here: "Who of us is it that goes far and goes wide?" Riddle me that—I'll tell you. Which of us is it that runs, and yet remains in the same place? Which of us is it that grows thicker and yet thinner? Now you've nothing to say, only standing there gawking, full to the throttle, like a mouse in a water-pail. So you'd better hold your tongue, or learn to respect a better man than yourself, who never knew you were in it at all, unless you think you're taking my fancy with those boxwood rings of yours that you stole from your girl. So help me Mercury! come out into the Forum, and let's try and borrow money: you'll soon see what credit my plain ring of iron has. Aha! That's what takes the starch out of my little cock-a-dandy! That I may be rich, and dying, have merited to be remembered, if I don't follow you through thick and thin. And that's another beauty, that fellow that

qui te haec docet, mufrius non magister. *nos alia H*  
didicimus, dicebat enim magister: "sunt vestra  
salva? recta domum; cave, circumspicias; cave,  
maiorem maledicas.

aut nu-  
5 mera mapalia: nemo dupondii evadit." ego,  
quod me sic vides, propter artificium meum diis  
gratias ago.'  
59 coeperat Ascyltos respondere convicio, sed  
Trimalchio delectatus colliberti eloquentia 'agite'  
10 inquit 'scordalias de medio. suaviter sit potius,  
et tu, Hermeros, parce adolescentulo. sanguen *HL*  
illi fervet, tu melior esto. | semper in hac re qui *H*  
vincitur, vincit. | et tu cum esses capo, cocococo,  
atque cor non habebas. simus ergo, quod melius  
15 est, a primitiis hilares et Homeristas specte-  
mus.' intravit factio statim hastisque *H*  
scuta concrepuit. ipse Trimalchio in pul-  
vino consedit et cum Homeristae Graecis  
versibus colloquerentur, ut insolenter solent, ille  
20 canora voce Latine legebat librum. mox silentio  
facto 'scitis' inquit 'quam fabulam agant?

teaches you, a bladherumskite he is more than a master. We learned a bit in our time, we did. I well remember what our master used to say to us: "Have you finished your work? Very well; home you go straight, and don't be gadding about. Respect your elders, and don't be loafing about town." No worthless person ever left him. For my part, I thank the gods for giving me the wit to raise myself to my present standing.'

Ascyltos was about to combat this abuse when 59 Trimalchio, delighted with his fellow-freedman's eloquence: 'Quarrels aside,' says he, 'and let us enjoy ourselves. And you, Hermeros, don't mind the youngster. His blood is hot, and you ought to have more sense, and in this sort of thing the vanquished is really the victor. Besides when you were a young cock yourself, coco, coco, you hadn't a bit more wit. So let's all be happy, and prepare to give our attention to the *Homeristæ*.' Immediately the company made their appearance, rattling their weapons against their shields. Trimalchio sat up on a cushion, and while the *Homeristæ* were conducting a dialogue in Greek, he read 'the book,' in a droning tone, in Latin. After a little when no one spoke, he said: 'Do you know what piece they're

Diomedes et Ganymedes duo fratres fuerunt. <sup>H</sup>  
horum soror erat Helena. Agamemnon illam  
rapuit et Dianae cervam subiecit. ita nunc  
Homerus dicit, quemadmodum inter se pugnent  
<sup>5</sup> Troiani et Parentini. vicit scilicet et Iphigeniam,  
filiam suam, Achilli dedit uxorem. ob eam rem  
Ajax insanit et statim argumentum explicabit.  
haec ut dixit Trimalchio, clamorem Homeristae  
sustulerunt, interque familiam discurrentem vitulus  
<sup>10</sup> in lance ducenaria elixus allatus est, et quidem  
galeatus. secutus est Ajax strictoque gladio,  
tanquam insaniret, concidit, ac modo versa  
modo supina gesticulatus mucrone frusta collegit  
mirantibusque vitulum partitus est.  
<sup>15</sup>  
<sup>60</sup> nec diu mirari licuit tam elegantes strophas;  
nam repente lacunaria sonare coeperunt totumque  
triclinium intremuit. consternatus ego exsurrexi  
et timui, ne per tectum petauristarius aliquis  
descenderet. nec minus reliqui convivae mirantes  
<sup>20</sup> erexere vultus, expectantes quid novi de caelo  
nuntiaretur. ecce autem diductis lacunaribus  
subito circulus ingens, de cupa videlicet grandi  
excussus, demittitur, cuius per totum orbem  
coronae aureae cum alabastris unguenti pendebant.



at? Diomede and Ganymede were two brothers, and they had a sister Helen. Agamemnon abducted her and put a roe in her place to be offered to Diana. This is how Homer explains the war between the Trojans and the Parentines. Agamemnon was victorious, and gave his daughter Iphigenia in marriage to Achilles. This put Ajax off his head, and you'll see all the rest immediately.' As Trimalchio said this, the *Homeristæ* set up a yell, and a boiled calf was brought in on a platter weighing two hundred pounds, with a helmet on its head. Ajax came behind, with drawn sword, acting the madman, and cut up the calf right and left, up and down, and then collected the pieces and passed them round to the astonished guests on the point of his sword.

We had not long to admire such elegant turns, 60 for suddenly the ceiling began to creak, and the whole *triclinium* shook. I started up in dread lest some acrobats might come through, and the other guests were in no less consternation to see what new thing was falling from heaven. Suddenly, lo and behold ye! the ceiling opens in two, and what comes down but a great circle, round which hung golden crowns, and alabaster pots, full of ointments. While being invited to partake

dum haec apophoreta iubemur sumere, respiciens //

ad mensam

iam illic repositorium cum placentis aliquot erat  
positum, quod medium Priapus a pistore factus  
5 tenebat, gremioque satis amplo omnis generis  
poma et uvas sustinebat more vulgato. avidius  
ad pompam manus porreximus, et repente nova  
ludorum missio hilaritatem [hic] refecit. omnes  
enim placentae omniaque poma etiam minima  
10 vexatione contacta coeperunt effundere crocum,  
et usque ad os molestus umor accidere. rati ergo  
sacrum esse fericulum tam religioso apparatu  
perfusum, consurreximus altius et 'Augusto, patri  
patriae, feliciter' diximus. quibusdam tamen  
15 etiam post hanc venerationem poma rapientibus  
et ipsi mappas implevimus, ego praecipue, qui  
nullo satis amplo munere putabam me onerare  
Gitonis sinum.

inter haec tres pueri candidas succincti tunicas  
20 intraverunt, quorum duo Lares bullatos super  
mensam posuerunt, unus pateram vini circum-  
ferens 'dii propitii' clamabat.

aiebat autem unum Cerdonem, alterum Felici-  
onem tertium Lucrionem vocari. nos etiam  
25 veram imaginem ipsius Trimalchionis, cum

of these gifts, we happened to cast our eyes on the table, and already there was a tray in position, decked with cakes and a figure of Priapus made of pastry, who, in accordance with the vulgar notion, held store of apples and grapes in his ample lap. We thrust out our hands in eager delight for such sumptuous fare, and here again there was more amusement to keep up the fun; for at the slightest touch, the cakes and apples threw out a spray of saffron, which squirting in our faces, was the cause of not a little inconvenience. Taking it for granted that a service decked out with such religious care, must have something sacred in it, we rose and said: 'To Augustus, Father of his Country, health!' After this act of devotion, several of the guests began to make their own of the fruit, and following their example, we filled our napkins, more especially I, thinking I would never have enough for Giton. At this three boys, dressed in white tunics, entered, and two of them placed the Lares with their *bullæ* upon the table, whilst the third going round with a goblet of wine, called out: 'May the gods be propitious!' He said one was the god of Work, the second the god of Luck, and the third the god of Gain. Seeing the rest kissing an image of Trimalchio (and it was a remarkable likeness), we

iam omnes basiarent, erubuimus praeterire. H

- 61 postquam ergo omnes 'bonam mentem bonamque  
valitudinem' sibi optarunt, Trimalchio ad Nicer-  
otem respexit et 'solebas' inquit 'suavius esse  
5 in convictu; nescio quid nunc taces nec muttis.  
oro te, sic felicem me videas, narra illud quod tibi  
usu venit.' Niceros delectatus affabilitate amici  
'omne me' inquit 'lucrum transeat, nisi iam  
dudum gaudimonia dissilio, quod te talem video.  
10 itaque hilaria mera sint, etsi timeo istos scholas-  
ticos, ne me rideant. viderint: narrabo tamen;  
quid enim mihi aufert, qui ridet? satius est rideri  
quam derideri.' 'haec ubi dicta dedit,' talem  
fabulam exorsus est:  
15 'cum adhuc servirem, habitabamus in vico  
angusto; nunc Gavillae domus est. ibi, quo-  
modo dii volunt, amare coepi uxorem Terentii  
coponis: noveratis Melissam Tarentinam, pul-  
cherrimum bacciballum. sed ego non meher-  
20 cules corporaliter *illam* aut propter res  
venerias curavi, sed magis quod bene morata  
fuit. si quid ab illa petii, nunquam mihi  
negatum; fecit assem, semissem habui; *quicquid*

were ashamed to let it pass without doing the same.

The guests mutually wished one another long life and good luck, when Trimalchio turning to Niceros says: 'You used to be a sprightly companion. What's the matter this evening that there's not a word out of you? As a favour, I beseech ye, tell us some of your experiences.' Pleased at the invitation, Niceros replied: 'That I may never have a stiver, if I'm not ready to caper out of my skin for joy at seeing you in such good form. So we'll throw care to the winds, though I'm afraid those learned gents 'll be laughing at me. Let them! I'll tell my tale; it doesn't matter to me whether they laugh or whether they don't. Better to be a subject for merriment than derision.' When he said this, he commenced his story in such wise: 'Once upon a time, when I was yet a slave, we dwelt in a narrow street—in the same place as Gavilla's house is now—there, as the will of the gods fell out, I fell in love with the wife of Terence, the tavern-keeper, the sweetest little duck you ever laid two eyes upon; and, by Hercules! 'twas for her good humour, I took a liking to her, and not for any other reason. Anything I asked her for I always got. If she made an *as*, I got half of it, and any-

*habui*, in illius sinum demandavi, nec unquam *H*  
fefellitus sum. huius contubernalis ad villam  
supremum diem obiit. itaque per scutum per  
ocream egi aginavi, quemadmodum ad illam  
5 pervenirem: *scitis* autem, in angustiis amici ap-  
62 parent. forte dominus Capuam exierat ad scruta  
scita expedienda. nactus ego occasionem per-  
suadeo hospitem nostrum, ut mecum ad quintum  
miliarium veniat. erat autem miles fortis tan-  
10 quam Orcus. apoculamus nos circa gallicinia,  
luna lucebat tanquam meridie. venimus intra  
monimenta: homo meus coepit ad stelas facere,  
sedeo ego cantabundus et stelas numero. deinde  
ut respexi ad comitem, ille exuit se et omnia  
15 vestimenta secundum viam posuit. mihi anima  
in naso esse, stabam tanquam mortuus. at ille  
circumminxit vestimenta sua et subito lupo  
factus est. nolite me iocari putare; ut mentiar,  
nullius patrimonium tanti facio. sed, quod coe-  
20 peram dicere, postquam lupo factus est, ululare  
coepit et in silvas fugit. ego primitus nesciebam

thing I had, I gave up to her to keep, and she never failed me when I wanted it. One fine day, her good man died in the country, and so I plotted means to get out to her by hook or by crook, for you may take my word on it, it's only when you're in a tight corner you know your friends.

'For good luck it happened that my master had gone to Capua to transact some business, and I took occasion of the opportunity to persuade a guest of ours to come for a walk with me as far as the fifth milestone; he was a soldier, and as plucky as the very devil. We set out about cock-crow, and the moon shone as bright as day. Jogging along, we didn't feel till we found ourselves at a burying-place. My man began consulting the stars, but I sat down humming a song, and started counting them. Happening to glance round at my companion, what was my surprise to see him take off his clothes and lay them by the roadside. My heart sank down to my boots at the sight, and there I stood rooted to the spot; but he made water all around his clothes, and was forthwith changed into a wolf. You needn't think I'm humbugging—no, I wouldn't—no, not for a million; but as I was saying, after he was transformed into the wolf, he commenced howling, and fled into the woods. I didn't know

ubi essem, deinde accessi, ut vestimenta eius //  
tollerem: illa autem lapidea facta sunt. qui mori  
timore nisi ego? gladium tamen strinxi et in  
tota via umbras cecidi, donec ad villam amicae  
5 meae pervenirem. ut larua intravi, paene animam  
ebullivi, sudor mihi per bifurcum volabat, oculi  
mortui, vix unquam refectus sum. Melissa mea  
mirari coepit, quod tam sero ambularem, et "si  
ante" inquit "venisses, saltem nobis adiutasses;  
10 lupus, enim villam intravit et omnia pecora *per-*  
*culit*, tanquam lanius sanguinem illis misit. nec  
tamen derisit, etiam si fugit; servus enim noster  
lancea collum eius traiecit." haec ut audivi,  
operire oculos amplius non potui, sed luce clara  
15 Gai nostri domum fugi tanquam copo com-  
pilatus, et postquam veni in illum locum, in  
quo lapidea vestimenta erant facta, nihil in-  
veni nisi sanguinem. ut vero domum veni,  
iacebat miles meus in lecto tanquam bovis,  
20 et collum illius medicus curabat. intellexi illum



whether I was on my head or my heels for a while, when stooping to pick up his garments—they were turned to stone. Well, I may tell you, if ever any one was ready to drop with fright, I was that time. However, I drew my sword, and hacked at imaginary spectres all the way till I reached my sweetheart's house. I got in pale as a ghost, not a kick left in me, and the sweat was running down my forehead with dread; my eyes were glassy, and I had like never to have recovered from the fit. Melissa wondered what had me out so late, and says she: "If you'd been here sooner, you might have been some help to us. A wolf came into the farm and attacked all our flocks—a regular slaughter he made. But though he escaped, he didn't get off scot free however, for our serving-man ran him through in the neck with a spear." After hearing all this, I couldn't lie wider awake that night if I tried, and as soon as dawn came, I got up and started back for my master's house, as if the devil himself were after me. When I came to the spot where the clothes were turned to stone, there was nothing to be seen but a few spots of blood on the ground. At last when I got home, there was my bold soldier stretched out on his bed, bleeding like a bull, and a doctor bandaging up his neck. It was

versipellem esse, nec postea cum illo panem *H*  
gustare potui, non si me occidisses. viderint  
alii quid de hoc exopinissent; ego si mentior,  
genios vestros iratos habeam.'

<sup>5</sup>  
63 attonitis admiratione universis 'salvo' inquit  
'tuo sermone' Trimalchio 'si qua fides est, [ut]  
mihi pili inhorruerunt, quia scio Niceronem nihil  
nugarum narrare: immo certus est et minime  
linguosus. nam et ipse vobis rem horribilem  
10 narrabo. asinus in tegulis. cum adhuc capil-  
latus essem, nam a puero vitam Chiam gessi,  
ipsimi nostri delicatus decessit, mehercules mar-  
garitum, caccitus et omnium numerum. cum ergo  
illum mater misella plangeret et nos tum plures  
15 in tristimonio essemus, subito strigae *stridere* coe-  
perunt; putares canem leporem persequi. habe-  
bamus tunc hominem Cappadocem, longum,  
valde audaculum et qui valebat: poterat bovem  
iratum tollere. hic audacter stricto gladio extra  
20 ostium procucurrit, involuta sinistra manu  
curiose, et mulierem tanquam hoc loco—salvum  
sit, quod tango—mediam traiecit. audimus

only then I knew he was a were-wolf, and from that day to this, I couldn't bring myself to break bread with him—no, not if you were to kill me. Now those that don't like to believe me can do the other thing; but, so may your good *genii* help me, what I say's nothing but the plain truth.'

Now murmurs of admiration ran round, and 63 Trimalchio remarked: 'I believe all you say, so much so, in fact, that I feel my hair fairly on end after your story, for I know that Niceros is not the man to talk nonsense; and being far from a babbler, ye may take his word for anything he says. Now, I'll tell you a startling tale, strange as an ass on a house-top. While I was yet a long-haired boy—for I always led a pleasant life—my master's favourite died, and by Hercules! he was a pearl, a rare fellow, that could turn his hand to anything. While his mother, the poor creature, was bewailing him, and all of us plunged in grief, suddenly we heard the witches keening without; you'd think it was dogs after a hare. There was a Cappadocian with us, a long fellow he was, brave as a lion—no humbug—I tell you he could toss a mad bull. Boldly he drew his sword and rushed out, winding his cloak around his left arm; he ran a woman right through—just like this (no harm to what I touch!). We heard

gemitum, et plane non mentiar, ipsas non vidimus. *H*  
baro autem noster introversus se proiecit in  
lectum, et corpus totum lividum habebat quasi  
flagellis caesus, quia scilicet illum tetigerat mala  
5 manus. nos cluso ostio redimus iterum ad  
officium, sed cum mater amplexaret corpus filii  
sui, tangit et videt manuciolum de stramentis  
factum. non cor habebat, non intestina, non  
quicquam: scilicet iam puerum strigae invola-  
10 verant et supposuerant stramenticium vavatonem.  
rogo vos, oportet credatis, sunt mulieres plussciae,  
sunt nocturnae, et quod sursum est, deorsum  
faciunt. ceterum baro ille longus post hoc factum  
nunquam coloris sui fuit, immo post paucos dies  
15 phreneticus periit.’  
64 miramur nos et pariter credimus, osculatique  
mensam rogamus Nocturnas, ut suis *sedibus* se  
teneant, dum redimus a cena.

et sane iam lucernae mihi plures videbantur  
20 ardere totumque triclinium esse mutatum, cum  
Trimalchio ‘tibi dico’ inquit ‘Plocame, nihil nar-  
ras? nihil nos delectaris? et solebas suavius esse,

a groan, but to tell the truth saw nothing. Our bravo burst in again, and threw himself on a bed; he was black and blue all over, same as if he'd been flogged, for it seems some evil hand had touched him. Barring the door, we sadly resumed our places round the corpse. As soon as the mother went to embrace her dead son, what do you think she had in her arms but a changeling made of straw. It had neither heart, nor entrails, nor anything human; for the witches, belike, had stolen him away, and left the straw puppet in his place. And you must know that these are women of lore deeper than is given to mortals, and when they're abroad everything's turned topsy-turvy. Be that as it may: at any rate our long swash-buckler never came to his colour afterwards, and what's more, a few days from then he died, raving mad.'

We all wondered, as not doubting our host, and 64 kissing the table, besought the night-hags to keep out of the way, when we should be returning home from dinner. Now, in faith, the lamps were beginning to appear double to me, and the whole room quite different, when Trimalchio: 'You, Plocamus there,' he says, 'why you haven't a word to say, not a thing to amuse us. What's the matter? And you used to be a pleasant

belle deverbis dicere, melica canturire. heu heu, *H*  
abistis dulcis caricae.' 'iam' inquit ille 'quadrigas  
meae decucurrerunt, ex quo podagricus factus  
sum. alioquin cum essem adolescentulus, can-  
5 tando paene phthisicus factus sum. quid saltare?  
quid deverbis? quid tonstrinum? quando parem  
habui nisi unum Apelletem?' appositaeque ad os  
manu nescio quid taetrum exhibilavit, quod  
postea Graecum esse affirmabat.

10 nec non Trimalchio ipse cum tubicines esset  
imitatus, ad delicias suas respexit, quem Croesum  
appellabat. puer autem lippus, sordidissimis den-  
tibus, catellam nigram atque indecenter pinguem  
prasina involvebat fascia panemque semissem  
15 ponebat super torum atque [hac] nausea recus-  
antem saginabat. quo admonitus officii Trimal-  
chio Scylacem iussit adduci 'praesidium domus  
familiaeque.' nec mora, ingentis formae adductus  
est canis catena vinctus, admonitusque ostiarii  
20 calce, ut cubaret, ante mensam se posuit. tum  
Trimalchio iactans candidum panem 'nemo'

fellow; what pleasant chat you had, and what pretty snatches of song! Ah, how all our little pleasures go!’ ‘Ah! in troth,’ says he, ‘every dog has his day, and now I’ve got the gout; but in my young days I sang so much that I nearly got consumption. And who danced better? whose conversation was more sprightly? who dressed more smartly? Who could touch me, save, perhaps, Apelles?’ And putting his hand to his mouth, he gave vent to an ear-splitting tune, which he assured us was quite the Greek fashion. Trimalchio, on his side, imitated cornet-players, and then turned to his favourite slave, whom he called Cræsus, a blear-eyed little scoundrel, with filthy-black teeth, who was engaged at the moment in swathing a small black bitch, overgrown with fat, in a pea-green wrap, and taking a half-pound loaf, he placed the dog on his couch, and crammed the bread down his throat, much to the poor animal’s disgust. Hereupon Trimalchio commanded his Scylax to be brought in; ‘the guardian of his house and home,’ he called him. In a twinkling, a great dog was led in chained, and receiving an intimation from the porter’s boot to lie down, he composed himself before the table. Then Trimalchio threw him a piece of white bread. ‘No one in

inquit 'in domo mea me plus amat.' indignatus *H*  
puer, quod Scylacem tam effuse laudaret, catellam  
in terram deposuit hortatusque *est*, ut ad rixam  
properaret. Scylax canino scilicet usus ingenio,  
5 taeterrimo latratu triclinium implevit Margarit-  
amque Croesi paene laceravit. nec intra rixam  
tumultus constitit, sed candelabrum etiam super  
mensam eversum et vasa omnia crystallina com-  
minuit et oleo ferventi aliquot convivas respersit.  
10 Trimalchio ne videretur iactura motus, basiavit  
puerum ac iussit super dorsum ascendere suum.  
non moratus ille usus *est* equo manuque plena  
scapulas eius subinde verberavit, interque risum  
proclamavit: 'bucca, bucca, quot sunt hic?'  
15 repressus ergo aliquamdiu  
Trimalchio camellam grandem iussit misceri *et*  
potiones dividi omnibus servis, qui ad pedes sede-  
bant, adiecta exceptione: 'si quis' inquit 'noluerit  
accipere, caput illi perfunde. interdum severa, nunc  
20 hilaria.'  
65 hanc humanitatem insecutae sunt mattheae,  
quarum etiam recordatio me, si qua est dicenti  
fides, offendit. singulae enim gallinae altilis pro



my house,' he says, 'loves me better.' The boy, highly resenting such commendation of Scylax, threw the bitch on the floor, and began to set her against the other. Scylax, as dogs do, set up such an awful barking that it filled the *triclinium*, and he came very near making an end of Cræsus's dog ('Pearl,' as he was called). Nor did the confusion end here, for a candelabrum fell upon the table, breaking all the crystal cups, and splashing some of the guests with the scalding oil. Trimalchio, so as not to appear put about in the least, kissed the boy, and bade him to get upon his back. In a trice the lad was up whacking away at his shoulders, as if he were a horse, and then with a grin, he cries out: 'How many up? how many up?'

After Trimalchio had borne this for a while, he 65 ordered a huge bowl of wine to be mixed, and distributed among the slaves, who sat at our feet. 'If any one of them,' says he, 'doesn't like to take it, throw it on his head. I'm strict in the day-time, but we'll all be jolly now.'

Following this gracious command came sundry other delicacies, the very remembrance of which, and you may believe me, makes my stomach sick ever since. Fat fowl made to resemble thrushes were served round to us, one a-piece,

turdis circumlatae sunt et ova anserina pilleata, *H*  
quae ut comessemus, ambitiosissime *a* nobis  
Trimalchio petiit dicens exossatas esse gallinas.

inter haec triclinii valvas lictor percussit, amic-  
5 tusque veste alba cum ingenti frequentia commissator  
intravit. ego maiestate conterritus praetorem  
putabam venisse. itaque temptavi assurgere et  
nudos pedes in terram deferre. risit hanc trepida-  
tionem Agamemnon et 'contine te' inquit 'homo  
10 stultissime. Habinnas sevir est idemque lapidarius,  
qui videtur monumenta optime facere.'

recreatus hoc sermone reposui cubitum, Habin-  
namque intrans eam cum admiratione ingenti spec-  
tabam. ille autem iam ebrius uxoris suae umeris  
15 imposuerat manus, oneratusque aliquot coronis et  
unguento per frontem in oculos fluente, praetorio  
loco se posuit continuoque vinum et caldam  
poposcit. delectatus hac Trimalchio hilaritate et  
ipse capaciorem poposcit scyphum quaesivitque,  
20 quomodo acceptus esset. 'omnia' inquit 'habuimus  
praeter te; oculi enim mei hic erant. et meher-  
cules bene fuit. Scissa lautum novendial

and goose-eggs, arranged in ornamental trimmings. Trimalchio, with lively insistence, pressed us to eat them up, for he said that the fowl had been boned. We were just that way, when a *lictor* knocked at the *triclinium* door, and a gay roysterer in a white costume entered with a crowd of his fellows. Quite impressed by his dignified bearing, I thought him the *prætor*, and accordingly made to get up, in my bare feet and all. Agamemnon laughed at my trepidation. 'Sit down, you fool,' says he, 'that's the sevir Habinnas; he's a stone-cutter, too, and makes a speciality in head-stones.' With a sigh of relief, I sank back on my elbow again, watching Habinnas with much interest as he advanced into the *triclinium*: he was fairly drunk, and came up, leaning on his wife's shoulder, with several garlands on his head, while unguents trickled down his forehead and into his eyes. He sat himself down in the *prætor's* place, and forthwith called for wine and hot water. Trimalchio, pleased with his free-and-easy humour, ordered a larger measure, and asked him how he fared. 'Well now,' says he, 'we had everything we could ask for, only yourself: for my heart was here the whole time; but, by Hercules! we had a good time, all the same. Scissa had a *novendial* feast for a poor slave of his, whom he manumitted

servo suo misello faciebat, quem mortuum manu *H*  
miserat. et puto, cum vicensimariis magnam  
mantissam habet; quinquaginta enim millibus  
aestimant mortuum. sed tamen suaviter fuit,  
5 etiam si coacti sumus dimidias potiones super  
66 ossucula eius effundere.' 'tamen' inquit Tri-  
malchio 'quid habuistis in cena?' 'dicam' inquit  
'si potuero; nam tam bonae memoriae sum, ut  
frequenter nomen meum obliviscar. habuimus  
10 tamen in primo porcum poculo coronatum et circa  
saviunculum et gizeria optime facta et certe betam  
et panem autopyrum de suo sibi, quem ego malo  
quam candidum; et vires facit, et cum mea re  
[causa] facio, non ploro. sequens ferculum fuit  
15 scriblita frigida et super mel caldum infusum excel-  
lente Hispanum. itaque de scriblita quidem non  
minimum edi, de melle me usque tetigi. circa  
cicer et lupinum, calvae arbitrato et mala singula.  
ego tamen duo sustuli et ecce in mappa alligata  
20 habeo; nam si aliquid muneris meo vernu-  
lae non tulero, habebo convicium. bene me  
admonet domina mea. in prospectu habuimus  
ursinae frustum, de quo cum imprudens Scin-  
tilla gustasset, paene intestina sua vomuit.

on his death-bed. I'm thinking he'll have a tidy little bit of duty to pay, for I hear that he died worth not less than 50,000 sesterces. 'Twas all right enough, though I'd be better pleased if we hadn't to spill half our drink over his bones.'

'Very good,' says Trimalchio, 'but tell us, 66 what had ye for supper?' 'I will that,' replied he, 'as nearly as I can, because I've such a good memory that sometimes I forget my own name. First, we had a pig washed down with wine, flanked by corned meat, and tripe done to perfection; there was beet also, and loaves made of unbolted flour; this latter I prefer to white bread, because it's more nourishing, and besides, more favourable to digestion. After this course we had cold tarts served with a warm sauce of honey and excellent Spanish wine. I didn't taste the tart, but the honey, oh! the honey—I licked my fingers after that. Round about there were chick-pease, lupines, and nuts *ad lib.*, but only one apple a-piece; but, all the same, I took two, and have them tied up here in my serviette, because if I didn't take home some to the youngster, there'd be the devil to pay. That reminds me of something about the wife. We had a piece of bear set before us. Scintilla, not knowing what it was, tasted some, and she had like to have thrown up her

ego contra plus libram comedi, nam ipsum aprum *H*  
sapiebat. et si, inquam, ursus homuncionem  
comest, quanto magis homuncio debet ursum  
comesse? in summo habuimus caseum mollem ex  
5 sapa et cocleas singulas et cordae frusta et hepatica  
in catillis et ova pilleata et rapam et senape et  
catillum concacatum. pax Palamedes. etiam in  
alveo circumlata sunt oxycomina, unde quidam  
etiam improbe ternos pugnosc sustulerunt. nam  
10 pernae missionem dedimus. sed narra mihi, Gai,  
67 rogo, Fortunata quare non recumbit? 'quomodo  
nosti' inquit 'illam' Trimalchio 'nisi argentum  
composuerit, nisi reliquias pueris dividerit, aquam  
in os suum non coniciet.' 'atqui' respondit  
15 Habinnas 'nisi illa discumbit, ego me apoculo' et  
coeperat surgere, nisi signo dato Fortunata quater  
amplius a tota familia esset vocata. venit ergo  
galbino succincta cingillo, ita ut infra cerasina  
appareret tunica et periscelides tortae phae-  
20 casiaeque inauratae. tunc sudario manus tergens,  
quod in collo habebat, applicat se illi toro,

inside; but I ate about a pound of it, and it was like boar's meat. "For," says I to myself, "if a bear eats a man, I don't see why a man shouldn't eat a bear, when he gets a chance." At the end we had cream cheese with wine jelly, and a snail a-piece, and tripe, and scalloped liver, and chaperoned eggs, and mustard, and radishes—be quiet, Palamedes! After that pickles were served round in a basin, from which some of the guests very indecorously took three handfuls each. As for the gammon, we sent it down without touching it.

'But tell me, Gaius, like a good fellow, what's 67 the reason Fortunata's not amongst us?' 'Why? Is that all you know about her?' says Trimalchio. 'My dear chap, she wouldn't taste bite nor sup till she'd have all the plate arranged and the remains of the dinner served out to the slaves.' 'Well, no matter,' says he, 'unless Fortunata comes in, I'll be bowling off.' And he was about suiting the action to the word when, on a sign from Trimalchio, the slaves called for her three or four times. On this she came in with her frock tucked into a yellow girdle, which just let her cherry-coloured tunic be seen, and twisted anklets over gold-worked shoes. Wiping her hands on her neckerchief, she took up a place on the couch

in quo Scintilla Habinnae discumbebat uxor, *H*  
osculataque plaudentem 'est te' inquit 'videre?'

eo deinde perventum est, ut Fortunata armillas  
suas crassissimis detraheret lacertis Scintillaeque  
5 miranti ostenderet. ultimo etiam periscelides re-  
solvit et reticulum aureum, quem ex obrussa esse  
dicebat. notavit haec Trimalchio iussitque afferri  
omnia et 'videtis' inquit 'mulieris compedes: sic  
nos barcalae despoliamur. sex pondo et selibram  
10 debet habere. et ipse nihilo minus habeo decem  
pondo armillam ex millesimis Mercurii factam.'  
ultimo etiam, ne mentiri videretur, stateram iussit  
afferri et circumlatum approbari pondus. nec  
melior Scintilla, quae de cervice sua capsellam  
15 detraxit aureolam, quam Felicionem appellabat.  
inde duo crotalia protulit et Fortunatae in vicem  
consideranda dedit et 'domini' inquit 'mei beneficio  
nemo habet meliora.' 'quid?' inquit Habinnas  
'excatarissasti me, ut tibi emerem fabam vitream.  
20 plane si filiam haberem, auriculas illi praeciderem.  
mulieres si non essent, omnia pro luto haberemus  
nunc hoc est caldum meiere et frigidum potare.'

interim mulieres sauciae inter se riserunt ebria-



where Scintilla, Habinnas's wife, was, and 'Oh, how delighted I am to see you!' says she. After a while, she even removed the bracelets from her big, coarse arms to show them to Scintilla, and also a hair-net, which she declared was of virgin gold. As soon as Trimalchio noticed this performance, he ordered all her valuables to be brought out. 'See what trappings a woman must have!' he says. 'That's the way we let ourselves be robbed like idiots. Six pounds and a half these ought to weigh; though I myself have an armlet of ten pounds, made from offerings of the thousandth part to Mercury.' And so that we might not doubt his accuracy, he demanded a scales, and had it carried round so that we all might see for ourselves. And Scintilla, as badly off for show, exhibited a little gold box she wore about her neck, which she called Luck, and whence she held out two ear-rings for Fortunata's admiration. 'Thanks to my lord,' says she, 'no one has finer.' 'What?' shouts Habinnas, 'you've cleaned me out and out to buy those glass baubles. If I had a daughter, in faith, I'd cut off her ears. If there were no women, we'd have everything for next to nothing. That's what I call p—— hot and drinking cold.' Meanwhile the two women, a little heady with the wine, were

eque iunxerunt oscula, dum altera diligentiam *H*  
matris familiae iactat, altera delicias et indili-  
gentiam viri. dumque sic cohaerent, Habinnas  
furtim consurrexit pedesque Fortunatae correptos  
5 super lectum immisit. 'au au' illa proclamavit  
aberrante tunica super genua. composita ergo  
in gremio Scintillae incensissimam rubore faciem  
sudario abscondit.

68 interposito deinde spatio cum secundas mensas  
10 Trimalchio iussisset afferri, sustulerunt servi omnes,  
mensas et alias attulerunt, scobemque croco et  
minio tinctam sparserunt et, quod nunquam ante  
videram, ex lapide speculari pulverem tritum.  
statim Trimalchio 'poteram quidem' inquit 'hoc  
15 fericulo esse contentus; secundas enim mensas  
habetis. *sed* si quid belli habes, affer.'

interim puer Alexandrinus, qui caldam minis-  
trabat, lusciniis coepit imitari clamante Tri-  
malchione subinde: 'muta.' ecce alius ludus.  
20 servus qui ad pedes Habinnae sedebat, iussus,  
credo, a domino suo proclamavit subito canora  
voce:

'interea medium Aeneas iam classe tenebat.'

nullus sonus unquam acidior percussit aures meas;  
25 nam praeter errantis barbariae aut auctum aut

laughing to themselves at a great rate, and throwing their arms round one another's necks, the one boasting of her careful management, whilst the other arraigned the capriciousness and indifference of her husband.

After some time Trimalchio called for the second 68 part of the dinner, whereupon slaves came, and bearing away all the tables, replaced them by others, sprinkling the floor with sawdust soaked in crocus and vermillion, and what I never before saw used, powdered scagiola. 'As far as I'm concerned,' says Trimalchio, 'I could do very well with this course alone, for it's really a second dinner; but, however, if you've any more dainties, serve them up.' Then an Alexandrian slave, who was serving the hot water, began to mimic a nightingale, till Trimalchio suddenly says: 'Change your tune,' and we had another diversion; a slave who sat at Habinnas's feet (no doubt at his master's instigation) began to give out in a sing-song voice:

'Meanwhile he held his course adown the main,  
Æneas and his fleet——'

Never harsher sound pierced my ear, for besides

deminutum clamorem miscebat Atellanicos versus, *H*  
ut tunc primum me etiam Vergilius offenderit.  
plausum tamen, cum aliquando desisset, adiecit  
Habinnas et 'nunquam' inquit 'didicit, sed ego  
5 ad circulatores eum mittendo erudibam. itaque  
parem non habet, sive muliones volet sive cir-  
culatores imitari. desperatum valde ingeniosus  
est: idem sutor est, idem cocus, idem pistor,  
omnis musae mancipium. duo tamen vitia habet,  
10 quae si non haberet, esset omnium numerum:  
recutitus est et stertit. nam quod strabonus est,  
non curo; sicut Venus spectat. ideo nihil tacet,  
69 vix oculo mortuo unquam. illum emi trecentis  
denariis.' interpellavit loquentem Scintilla et  
15 'plane' inquit 'non omnia artificia servi nequam  
narras. agaga est; at curabo, stigmam habeat.'  
risit Trimalchio et 'adcognosco' inquit 'Cappa-  
docem: nihil sibi defraudit. et mehercules laudo  
illum: hoc enim nemo parentat. tu autem,  
20 Scintilla, noli zelotypa esse. crede mihi, et vos  
novimus. sic me salvum habeatis, ut ego sic  
solebam ipsumam meam debattuere, ut etiam  
dominus suspicaretur; et ideo me in vilicationem  
relegavit. sed tace, lingua, dabo panem.' tan-  
25 quam laudatus esset nequissimus servus, lucernam  
de sinu fictilem protulit et amplius semihora  
tubicines imitatus est succinente Habinna et  
inferius labrum manu deprimente. ultimo etiam  
in medium processit et modo harundinibus quassis

the long and short notes always in the wrong place, the barbarian inserted pieces of Atellanian verse, so that for the first time I found even Vergil a great bore. As soon as he subsided, Habinnas gave him a clap, observing: 'And would you believe it now, that fellow never studied, but I taught him by sending him out to hear strolling-players, and so now, whether it's mimicking a mule-driver or a buffoon he is, there's not one to come up to him; he's awfully clever; he's a shoemaker, a cook, a confectioner—I don't know what he's not; but he has two defects, which if he hadn't, he'd be *AR*—he has been circumcised, and he snores. He squints too, 'tis true, but I don't mind that, Venus is touched the same way; and so he is never silent, and keeps an eye on everything. I bought him 69 for three hundred *denarii*.'

Delighted with how he was being praised, the little scoundrel of a slave took out an earthenware lamp from his bosom, and for upwards of half-an-hour continued blowing through it, in imitation of cornet-players, while Habinnas hooted an accompaniment with one finger to his mouth. At length he came into the centre of the hall, imitating the flute-players, with split

choraulas imitatus est, modo lacernatus cum *H*  
flagello mulionum fata egit, donec vocatum ad  
se Habinnas basiavit, potionemque illi porrexit  
et 'tanto melior' inquit 'Massa, dono tibi caligas.'  
5 nec ullus tot malorum finis fuisset, nisi epidipnis  
esset allata, turdi siliginei uvis passis nucibusque  
farsi. insecuta sunt Cydonia etiam mala spinis  
confixa, ut echinos efficerent. et haec quidem  
tolerabilia erant, si non fericulum longe mons-  
10 trosius effecisset, ut vel fame perire malle-  
mus. nam cum positus esset, ut nos putabamus, anser-  
altilis circaque pisces et omnia genera avium,  
'*amici*' inquit Trimalchio 'quicquid videtis hic  
positum, de uno corpore est factum.' ego, scilicet  
15 homo prudentissimus, statim intellexi quid esset,  
et respiciens Agamemnonem 'mirabor' inquam  
'nisi omnia ista de *fimo* facta sunt aut certe de  
luto. vidi Romae Saturnalibus eiusmodi cenarum  
70 imaginem fieri.' necdum finieram sermonem  
20 cum Trimalchio ait: 'ita crescā patrimonio  
non corpore, ut ista cocus meus de porco fecit

reeds; then with a great-coat and whip in hand, he went through the actions of a muleteer, till called by Habinnas, who kissed him and held him out a drink. 'It's better and better you're getting, Massa,' says he, 'I must buy you a pair of shoes.' The boredom might not have ceased here even, but that the last course was served up, comprising thrushes in pastry, stuffed with raisins and nuts, and after that quinces stuck with thorns, so as to give them the appearance of sea-urchins. All that would have been good enough, but for the course which was thereupon set before us, so disgusting that we should have rather starved than touch it. To all appearances, it consisted of a fat goose, with fish and all sorts of birds round about. 'My friends,' remarks Trimalchio, 'whatever you see here is all from the same substance.' I, like a knowing one, guessed on the spot what it was, and turning to Agamemnon: 'I'll bet you,' says I, 'that it's made of filth, or at any rate, of mud; for I saw the same thing done at a Saturnalia in Rome.'

While I was yet speaking, Trimalchio says: 70  
'So let me grow in estate, and not in bulk, if my cook didn't make the whole affair out of a pig; and there's not a better to be found for love

non potest esse pretiosior homo. volueris, de *H*  
vulva faciet piscem, de lardo palumbum, de perna  
turturem, de colaepio gallinam. et ideo ingenio  
meo impositum est illi nomen bellissimum; nam  
5 Daedalus vocatur. et quia bonam mentem habet,  
attuli illi Roma munus cultros Norico ferro.  
quos statim iussit afferri inspectosque miratus est.  
etiam nobis potestatem fecit, ut mucronem ad  
buccam probaremus.  
10 subito intraverunt duo servi, tanquam qui rixam  
ad lacum fecissent; certe in collo adhuc amphoras  
habebant. cum ergo Trimalchio ius inter liti-  
gantes diceret, neuter sententiam tulit decernentis,  
sed alterius amphoram fuste percussit. consternati  
15 nos insolentia ebriorum intentavimus oculos in  
proeliantes notavimusque ostrea pectinesque e  
gastris labentia, quae collecta puer lance circum-  
tulit. has lautitias aequavit ingeniosus cocus; in  
craticula enim argentea cochleas attulit et tremula  
20 taeterrimaque voce cantavit.



or money. Would you like a fish made from a sow's belly,—a dove from a piece of bacon,—a turtle from a gammon, or a hen from a hip-bone? You've only to say the word—and there you are! And on that account my ingenuity has discovered a very suggestive name for him: I call him Dædalus, and as a mark of my appreciation of his skill, I brought him home some knives from Rome, made of the finest Noric steel.' Immediately he had them brought in, and contemplating them with admiration, accorded us permission to try their edges on our cheeks, if we had a mind for it. At this stage two slaves entered, as having had a quarrel at the well; in fact, they still had jars hanging from their necks. Trimalchio made as if to settle the dispute, but neither the one nor the other paid any heed to him, but belaboured each other's jar with a stick. Just as we, startled by their drunken insolence, turned to watch them more closely, we observed oysters and scallops dropping from their jars, which a slave picked up in a trencher and handed round to the company. The cook, however, who was not to be outdone by such elegancies, brought us in snails on a silver gridiron, singing the while in his dreadful quavering voice. I am nearly ashamed to dwell on what

pudet referre, quae secuntur: inaudito enim more *H*  
pueri capillati attulerunt unguentum in argentea  
pelve pedesque recumbentium unxerunt, cum ante  
crura talosque corollis vinxissent. hinc ex eodem  
5 unguento in vinarium atque lucernam aliquantum  
est infusum.

iam coeperat Fortunata velle saltare, iam  
Scintilla frequentius plaudebat quam loquebatur,  
cum Trimalchio 'permitto' inquit 'Philargyre et  
10 Cario, etsi prasinianus es famosus, dic et Meno-  
philae, contubernali tuae, discumbat.' quid  
multa? paene de lectis deiecti sumus, adeo totum  
triclinium familia occupaverat. certe ego notavi  
super me positum cocum, qui de porco anserem  
15 fecerat, muria condimentisque fetentem. nec  
contentus fuit recumbere, sed continuo Ephesum  
tragoedum coepit imitari et subinde dominum  
suum sponsione provocare 'si prasinus proximis  
circensibus primam palmam.'

71

20 diffusus hac contentione Trimalchio 'amici'  
inquit 'et servi homines sunt et aequae  
unum lactem biberunt, etiam si illos malus  
Fatus oppressit. tamen me salvo cito

followed; contrary to all custom, long-haired boys came in with ointments in a silver basin and anointed our feet as we reclined, having previously garlanded our legs and ankles with flowers. What of the ointment remained they poured into the wine-vessels and lamps. Fortunata was now beginning to feel as if she'd like to dance, and Scintilla's hands went faster than her tongue, when Trimalchio remarked: 'I permit you to recline with me, Philargyrus, and you Cario, although you're a great man for the Green, and you can tell your bond-woman, Menophila, to come too.'

The idea of it! why we were almost thrust off our couches, such a crush of the household invaded the *triclinium*; and the cook lay just above me—actually the cook—the fellow who made a goose out of a pig, and he stinking with pickles and seasoning. I would not have minded so much if he only contained himself—but no; he must start mimicking Ephesus, the tragedian, and then offered to lay a bet against his master, if he favoured Green at the next Circensian games.

Exhilarated by this dispute, Trimalchio says:<sup>71</sup> 'Friends, even slaves are men, and however oppressed by ill fortune, sucked the same milk as we did; but all the same, they'll taste the

aquam liberam gustabunt. ad summam, omnes *H*  
illos in testamento meo manumitto. Philargyro  
etiam fundum lego et contubernalem suam,  
Carioni quoque insulam et vicesimam et lectum  
5 stratum. nam Fortunatam meam heredem facio,  
et commendo illam omnibus amicis meis. et haec  
ideo omnia publico, ut familia mea iam nunc sic  
me amet tanquam mortuum.' gratias agere  
omnes indulgentiae coeperant domini, cum ille  
10 oblitus nugarum exemplar testamenti iussit afferri  
et totum a primo ad ultimum ingemescente familia  
recitavit. respiciens deinde Habinnam 'quid  
dicis' inquit 'amice carissime? aedificas monu-  
mentum meum, quemadmodum te iussi? valde  
15 te rogo, ut secundum pedes statuae meae catellam  
ponas et coronas et unguenta et Petraitis omnes  
pugas, ut mihi contingat tuo beneficio post  
mortem vivere; praeterea ut sint in fronte  
pedes centum, in agrum pedes ducenti. omne  
20 genus enim poma volo sint circa cineres  
meos, et vinearum largiter. valde enim falsum  
est vivo quidem domos cultas esse, non

water of the free, and they won't have long to wait either; for as a matter of fact, I'm manumitting them all in my will. To Philargyrus I leave an estate and his bond-woman; to Cario, a block of houses, the twentieth tax, and a bed ready fitted up. My dear Fortunata I leave universal legatee, and commend her to all my friends. And I'm saying this out now, so that my household may have as much liking for me as if I was dead.' At this they all began to laud the munificence of their lord, when with a business air he ordered a copy of the will to be brought in to him, which he read, amid the general lamentation, from start to finish. Then turning to Habinnas, he says: 'Now, my boy, what do you think of that? And you'll build my monument as I want it, won't you? But, above all, mind and place at the foot of my statue a little dog, and crowns and ointments, and the contests of Petraites, so that it may be my good fortune, thanks to your skill, to live even in death. Now, with regard to the measurements: it must have a frontage of one hundred feet, and at the side two hundred; fruit-trees of all descriptions are to be planted round about, and vines especially; for there's nothing so ridiculous as to have our earthly habitations so bedecked during life and

curari eas, ubi diutius nobis habitandum est. et *H*  
ideo ante omnia adici volo: "hoc monumentum  
heredem non sequitur." ceterum erit mihi curae,  
ut testamento caveam, ne mortuus iniuriam acci-  
5 piam. praeponam enim unum ex libertis sepulcro  
meo custodiae causa, ne in monumentum meum  
populus cacatum currat. te rogo, ut naves etiam  
monumenti mei facias plenis velis euntes,  
et me in tribunali sedentem praetextatum cum  
10 anulis aureis quinque et nummos in publico de  
sacculo effundentem; scis enim, quod epulum  
dedi binos denarios. faciat, si tibi videtur, et  
triclinia. facias et totum populum sibi suaviter  
facientem. ad dexteram meam ponas statuam  
15 Fortunatae meae columbam tenentem: et catel-  
lam cingulo alligatam ducat: et cicaronem meum;  
et amphoras copiosas gypsatas, ne effluant vinum.  
et urnam licet fractam sculpas, et super eam  
puerum plorantem. horologium in medio, ut

to neglect those wherein we must abide for such a long time afterwards. You must take very good care to have this inscription set up :

THIS · MONVMENT · DOES · NOT · DESCEND  
TO  
MY · HEIR

‘I’ll take precautions also, in my will, that my remains do not suffer insult ; for I’ll set one of the freedmen to look after my burial-place, so that passers-by may not make it a place of accommodation. I want you to carve ships on my tombstone too, scudding before the wind with bellying sails, and me sitting in the judgment-seat, robed in the *prætecta*, wearing five gold rings, and flinging money from a bag to the people ; because, you know, I did give them a banquet and two *denarii* a-piece. And if you think well of it you can put in *triclinia* too, and the people all making merry. On my right hand place a statue of Fortunata with a dove in her hand, and leading a little dog in a leash ; and my favourite slave, and fine large *amphoræ*, sealed carefully so as not to let the wine out. You can also carve a broken urn, and above it a youth weeping ; in the centre put a *horologium*, so that

quisquis horas inspiciet, velit nolit, nomen meum *H*  
legat. inscriptio quoque vide diligenter si haec  
satis idonea tibi videtur: "C. Pompeius Tri-  
malchio Maecenatianus hic requiescit. huic  
5 seviratus absenti decretus est. cum posset in  
omnibus decuriis Romae esse, tamen noluit. pius,  
fortis, fidelis, ex parvo crevit, sestertium reliquit  
trecenties, nec unquam philosophum audivit. vale:  
et tu."

<sup>10</sup>  
72 haec ut dixit Trimalchio, flere coepit ubertim.  
flebat et Fortunata, flebat et Habinnas, tota denique  
familia, tanquam in funus rogata, lamentatione  
triclinium implevit. immo iam coeperam etiam  
ego plorare, cum Trimalchio 'ergo' inquit 'cum  
15 sciamus nos morituros esse, quare non vivamus?



any one who wants to know the time shall have to read my name whether he will or no. Now, as regards the inscription. Just have a look at this and see if it isn't the thing:

HERE • LIES  
 CAIVS • POMPEIVS • TRIMALCHIO • A  
 SECOND • MÆCENAS • DECREED • SEVIR  
 WITHOUT • SEEKING • IT • THOUGH • HE  
 MIGHT • HAVE • BEEN • IN • ALL • THE  
 DECVRIÆ • OF • ROME • YET • DECLINED  
 PIOVS • BRAVE • AND • TRVE • HE  
 ROSE • FROM • NOTHING • AND • LEFT  
 THIRTY • MILLION • SESTERCES  
 BEHIND • HIM • YET • NEVER  
 HEARD • PHILOSOPHER  
 FAREWELL • AND • MAY • THE  
 LIKE • FORTVNE • BE • YOVRS'

As Trimalchio came to the end of his dis- 72  
 course, he burst into tears. Fortunata wept also,  
 and Habinnas wept, until at last the whole house-  
 hold wept, like as if they were at a funeral, and  
 the whole *triclinium* was filled with sounds of  
 lamentation. On my word, *I* was going to begin  
 to piper too when Trimalchio says: 'Well, when  
 we know that we'll all have to die some time,  
 why don't we make the best of our time while

sic vos felices videam, coniciamus nos in balneum, *H*  
meo periculo, non paenitebit. sic calet tanquam  
furnus.' 'vero, vero' inquit Habinnas 'de una die  
duas facere, nihil malo' nudisque consurrexit  
5 pedibus et Trimalchionem plaudentem subsequi  
*coepit*.

ego respiciens ad Ascylton 'quid cogitas?'  
inquam 'ego enim si videro balneum, statim  
expirabo.' 'assentemur' ait ille 'et dum illi  
10 balneum petunt, nos in turba exeamus.' cum  
haec placuissent, ducente per porticum Gitone ad  
ianuam venimus, ubi canis catenarius tanto nos  
tumultu excepit, ut Ascyltos etiam in piscinam  
cecidit. nec non ego quoque ebrius, qui etiam  
15 pictum timueram canem, dum natanti opem fero,  
in eundem gurgitem tractus sum. servavit nos  
tamen atriensis, qui interventu suo et canem  
placavit et nos trementes extraxit in siccum. et  
Giton quidem iam dudum se ratione acutissima  
20 redemerat a cane; quicquid enim a nobis ac-  
ceperat de cena, latranti sparserat; [at] ille  
avocatus cibo furorem suppresserat. ceterum  
cum argentes udique petissemus ab atriense, ut  
nos extra ianuam emitteret, 'erras' inquit 'si

we're in it? I like to see every one enjoying himself: so let's off to the bath, and I'll go bail ye won't be sorry, for it's as hot as an oven.' 'Right you are!' says Habinnas, 'for, to make two days out of one, that's what suits me down to the ground.' And jumping up, barefoot as he was, he started after Trimalchio, who applauded his sentiments. 'What do you think of this?' says I to Ascyrtos, 'the sight of a bath is enough to do for me.' 'We'll pretend to agree with them,' says he, 'and while they're getting in we'll slip away in the crowd.' I was agreeable to the plan, and under Gito's guidance we arrived at the gate, where a chained dog raised such a row that Ascyrtos fell into the cistern. Now I, who had been afraid of the painted dog, and by this time quite as drunk as he, while endeavouring to get him out, fell in myself. The arrival of the porter quieted the dog, and he drew us out on dry land again. Gito, with shrewder wit than we, was more successful in keeping off the animal; for as soon as the latter began barking he threw him all he got from us at supper, and by this means succeeded in disarming his fury. But when, shivering with cold and drenched to the skin, we asked the porter to let us through the gate: 'You're making a mistake,' says he, 'if you

putas te exire hac posse, qua venisti. nemo *H*  
unquam convivarum per eandem ianuam emissus  
73 est; alia intrans, alia exeunt.' quid faciamus  
homines miserrimi et novi generis labyrintho  
5 inclusi, quibus lavari iam coeperat votum esse?  
ultro ergo rogavimus, ut nos ad balneum ducerat  
proiectisque vestimentis, quae Giton in aditu  
siccare coepit, balneum intravimus, angustum  
scilicet et cisternae frigidariae simile, in quo  
10 Trimalchio rectus stabat. ac ne sic quidem  
putidissimam eius iactationem licuit effugere;  
nam nihil melius esse dicebat, quam sine turba  
lavari, et eo ipso loco aliquando pistrinum fuisse.  
deinde at lassatus consedit, invitatus balnei sono  
15 diduxit usque ad cameram os ebrium et coepit  
Menecratis cantica lacerare, sicut illi dicebant, qui  
linguam eius intellegebant. ceteri convivae circa  
labrum manibus nexis currebant et gingilipho  
ingenti clamore sonabant. alii autem [aut]  
20 restrictis manibus anulos de pavimento *ore* cona-  
bantur tollere aut posito genua cervices post  
terga flectere et pedum extremos pollices tangere.  
nos, dum alii sibi ludos faciunt, in solium, quod

think you can get out the same way you came in; none of the guests do that: they come in one door and go out by another.' Now, what were 73 we to do in such miserable plight, and boxed up in a new sort of labyrinth, and already beginning to have a wish to get a bath. Seeing there was no alternative, we asked the fellow to show us to the bath, and taking off our clothes, gave them to Gito, who set himself to dry them in the doorway. We entered the bathing-house, a narrow place, like a cistern. Trimalchio was standing up straight, and not even there did he cease his stupid gabble, saying there was nothing he liked more than to take a bath without having a crowd around; and added that this place was a bake-house once. Being tired, he sat down at length, and enticed by the resonance of the bathroom, drunkenly set up to murder one of Menecrates' songs (at least, those who understood his lingo told us that's what it was). Some of the guests ran round the bath, clasping hands, and creating a dreadful hullabaloo; others with their hands clasped behind them tried to take up rings from the floor with their mouths, or kneeling on one knee, attempted to bend their necks behind their backs and tip their great toes. Leaving them to their amusement, we got into the bath which was

Trimalchioni temperabatur, descendimus. H

ergo ebrietate discussa in aliud triclinium deducti sumus, ubi Fortunata disposuerat lautitias [suas] ita ut supra lucernas aeneolosque  
5 piscatores notaverim et mensas totas argenteas calicesque circa fictiles inauratos et vinum in conspectu sacco defluens. tum Trimalchio 'amici' inquit 'hodie servus meus barbatoriam fecit, homo praefiscini frugi et micarius. itaque tangomenas  
10 faciamus et usque in lucem cenemus.' haec  
74 dicente eo gallus gallinaceus cantavit. qua voce confusus Trimalchio vinum sub mensa iussit effundi lucernamque etiam mero spargi. immo anulum traiecit in dexteram manum et 'non sine  
15 causa' inquit 'hic bucinus signum dedit; nam aut incendium oportet fiat, aut aliquis in vicinia animam abiciet. longe a nobis. itaque quisquis hunc indicem attulerit, corollarium accipiet.' dicto citius de vicinia gallus allatus est, quem  
20 Trimalchio *occidi* iussit, ut aeno coctus fieret. laceratus igitur ab illo doctissimo coco, qui paulo ante de porco aves piscesque fecerat,

steaming for Trimalchio. As soon as the effects of the wine had worn away we were shown into another *triclinium* where Fortunata was laying out a magnificent banquet of her own, and over the lamps I noticed little bronze fishermen, and tables all of silver, cups of gilded pottery, and in full view, wine flowing from a leather bottle. 'Friends,' says Trimalchio, 'my favourite slave cuts his first beard to-day: a steady man, and one that wouldn't let a crumb go to waste. So now we'll drink till we know no one, and keep it up till morning.'

Just as he said this, a cock crowed without.<sup>74</sup> Troubled at the occurrence, Trimalchio commanded wine to be spilled under the table, and also to sprinkle the lamps with it. He even changed the ring to his right hand, and: 'It's not for nothing,' says he, 'this trumpeter gives us warning; there's bound to be a fire somewhere near, either that or somebody's dying. The gods preserve us! Whoever brings me in this messenger of evil shall get a reward.' The word wasn't well out of his mouth before the cock was brought in, and Trimalchio commanded it to be killed and cooked in a brazen pot. Accordingly it was cut up by that most excellent cook, who, a little before, had made birds and fishes out of a pig, and

in caccabum est coniectus. dumque Daedalus //  
portionem ferventissimam haurit, Fortunata mola  
buxea piper trivit.

sumptis igitur matteis respiciens ad familiam  
5 Trimalchio 'quid vos' inquit 'adhuc non cenastis?  
abite, ut alii veniant ad officium.' subiit igitur  
alia classis, et illi quidem exclamavere: 'vale Gai,'  
hi autem 'ave Gai.' hinc primum hilaritas nostra  
turbata est: nam cum puer non inspeciosus inter  
10 novos intrasset ministros, invasit eum Trimalchio  
et osculari diutius coepit. itaque Fortunata, ut  
'ex aequo ius firmum' approbaret, male dicere  
Trimalchioni coepit et purgamentum dedecusque  
praedicare, qui non contineret libidinem suam.  
15 ultimo etiam adiecit: 'canis.' Trimalchio contra  
offensus convicio calicem in faciem Fortunatae  
immisit. illa tanquam oculum perdidisset, exclamavit  
manusque trementes ad faciem suam admovit.  
consternata est etiam Scintilla trepidantemque sinu  
20 suo texit. immo puer quoque officiosus urceolum  
frigidum ad malam eius admovit, super quem  
incumbens Fortunata gemere ac flere coepit.  
contra Trimalchio 'quid enim?' inquit 'ambubaia  
non meminit, sed de machina illam sustuli,



cast into the pot; and while Dædalus was bringing boiling-water, Fortunata ground pepper in a boxwood mortar. After we had partaken of some trifling dainties, Trimalchio turns to the slaves and says: 'Didn't ye get your supper yet? Be off to it immediately, and let another batch of slaves come in.' Another band came, the retreating ones shouting: 'Farewell, Gaius!' but the newcomers: 'Hail, Gaius!' Now came the first rift in the lute: for amongst those who had last arrived, there was a good-looking girl, whom Trimalchio approached and held kissing for a while. So Fortunata, not to discount her marital rights, began to say nasty things to Trimalchio—that he was a nice pill, a downright disgrace that couldn't contain himself; then, to cap it all she called him a dog. Trimalchio, for his part, could stand it no longer; so taking up a cup, he threw it in her face. She, as if her eye was out, yelled, and with trembling hands covered her face. Scintilla was frightened too, and drawing the other over, covered her head in her lap, while a ready slave brought a cold pitcher to place against her cheek; Fortunata leaned her face on it, and set to groan and weep. Trimalchio, on his side, says: 'How now? This gadabout doesn't remember that I took her from slavery and set her

hominem inter homines feci. at inflat se tanquam //  
rana, et in sinum suum non sput, codex, non  
mulier. sed hic, qui in pergula natus est, aedes  
non somniatur. ita genium meum propitium  
5 habeam, curabo, domata sit Cassandra caligaria.  
et ego, homo dipundiarius, sestertium centies  
accipere potui. scis tu me non mentiri. Agatho,  
unguentarius herae proximae, seduxit me et  
“suadeo” inquit “non patiāris genus tuum in-  
10 terire.” at ego dum bonatus ago et nolo videri  
levis, ipse mihi asciam in crus impegi. recte,  
curabo, me unguibus quaeras. et ut depraesenti-  
arum intelligas, quid tibi feceris: Habinna, nolo,  
statuam eius in monumento meo ponas, ne  
15 mortuus quidem lites habeam. immo, ut sciat  
me posse malum dare, nolo, me mortuum basiet.’  
75 post hoc fulmen Habinnas rogare coepit, ut iam  
desineret irasci et | ‘nemo’ inquit ‘nostrum non //

up decently among decent people? But she's swelling herself up like the frog in the fable; and maybe it won't all fall on her own head! A blockhead she is, and no woman! But all the world wouldn't make a racehorse out of a jackass, surely; but, so may my Genius be propitious, I'll show this good woman of mine that she isn't going to wear the breeches. When I hadn't a stiver I could have married a girl with a fortune of ten million sesterces. *You* know that for a fact, Habinnas, don't you? Agatho, the perfumer, who attended the lady next door, drew me aside one day, and says he: "I'd advise you not to let your race die out." But I, like the soft-hearted fool I was, not wanting to appear faithless, went and put my head in the halter; but I'll take jolly good care when I'm gone you'll be ready enough to scrape me up again with your nails; and for a beginning, just to let you see what a nice mess you've made of it—listen, Habinnas, I command you not to place her statue on my tomb, for I'll want a bit of peace there, at any rate; and to show you how nasty I can be when I like: you shan't kiss me when I'm dead.'

After he had finished his abuse, Habinnas <sup>75</sup> besought him to stay his anger. 'For, there's none of us,' says he, 'but does amiss at times;

peccat. homines sumus, non dei.' | idem et *H*  
Scintilla flens dixit ac per genium eius Gaium  
appellando rogare coepit, ut se frangeret. non  
tenuit ultra lacrimas Trimalchio et 'rogo' inquit  
5 'Habinna, sic peculium tuum fruniscaris: si quid  
perperam feci, in faciem meam inspue. puerum  
basiavi frugalissimum, non propter formam, sed  
quia frugi est: decem partes dicit, librum ab  
oculo legit, thraecium sibi de diariis fecit, archi-  
10 sellium de suo paravit et duas trullas. non est  
dignus quem in oculis feram? sed Fortunata  
vetat. ita tibi videtur, fulclopedia? suadeo bonum  
tuum concoquas, milva, et me non facias ringen-  
tem, amasiuncula; alioquin experieris cerebrum  
15 meum. nosti me: quod semel destinavi, clavo  
tabulari fixum est. sed vivorum meminerimus.  
vos rogo, amici, ut vobis suaviter sit. nam ego  
quoque tam fui quam vos estis, sed virtute mea  
ad hoc perveni. corcillum est quod homines  
20 facit cetera quisquilia omnia. "bene emo, bene  
vendo"; alius alia vobis dicit. felicitate dissilio.  
tu autem, sterteia, etiamnum ploras? iam curabo,  
fatum tuum plores. sed ut coeperam dicere, ad  
hanc me fortunam frugalitas mea perduxit. tam  
25 magnus ex Asia veni, quam hic candelabrus est.  
ad summam, quotidie me solebam ad illum metiri  
et ut celerius rostrum barbatum haberem, labra  
de lucerna ungebam. tamen ad delicias [femina]  
ipsimi [domini] annos quattuordecim fui. nec  
30 turpe est, quod dominus iubet. ego tamen et  
ipsimae [dominae] satis faciebam. scitis, quid  
dicam: taceo, quia non sum de gloriosis.  
76 ceterum, quemadmodum di volunt, dominus  
in domo factus sum, et ecce cepi ipsimi  
35 cerebellum. quid multa? coheredem me Caesari  
fecit, et accepi patrimonium laticlavium. nemini  
tamen nihil satis est. concupivi negotiari.

because we're men, not gods.' Scintilla, with tears in her eyes, said the same, and calling him 'Gaius,' prayed him by his Genius to stay his wrath. Trimalchio, no longer able to withhold his tears, says: 'Habinnas, as you enjoy what you have, spit in my face if I've done wrong. But while we're here, let's live; I beg of you, friends, to make yourselves comfortable. Time was when I was just the same, but my worth brought me to what I am. It's the nut makes the man: the rest is only rubbish. I buy cheap and sell dear. One man 'll tell you one thing, and another another; but I'm just bursting with wealth. But you, you sniveller, you're at the piper's yet? I'll give you something to cry for, never fear. But as I was saying, 'twas my facility that placed me in my present position. When I came here first from Asia, I was only as high as that candlestick, and I'd be measuring my height on it every day, and greasing my lips with lamp-oil to bring out a bit of hair on my snout.

'Well, at last, to make a long story short, as it pleased the gods, I became master in the 76 house, and as you see, I'm a chip of the same block. He made me co-heir with Cæsar, and I came in for a royal fortune; but no one ever thinks he has enough. I was mad for trading, and

ne multis vos morer, quinque naves aedificavi, *H*  
oneravi vinum—et tunc erat contra aurum—misi  
Romam. putares me hoc iussisse: omnes naves  
naufragarunt, factum, non fabula. uno die  
5 Neptunus trecenties sestertium devoravit. putatis  
me defecisse? non mehercules mi haec iactura  
gusti fuit, tanquam nihil facti. alteras feci maiores  
et meliores et feliciores, ut nemo non me virum  
fortem diceret. scitis, magna navis magnam  
10 fortitudinem habet. oneravi rursus vinum, lar-  
dum, fabam, sepladium, mancipia. hoc loco  
Fortunata rem piam fecit; omne enim aurum  
suum, omnia vestimenta vendidit et mi centum  
aureos in manu posuit. hoc fuit peculii mei  
15 fermentum. cito fit, quod di volunt. uno cursu  
centies sestertium corrotundavi. statim redemi  
fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant. aedifico  
domum, venalicia coemo iumenta; quicquid  
tangebam, crescebat tanquam favus. postquam  
20 coepi plus habere, quam tota patria mea habet,  
manum de tabula: sustuli me de negotia-  
tione et coepi liberos faenerare. et sane

to put it all in a nut-shell, bought five ships, freighted them with wine—and wine was as good as coined money that time—and sent them to Rome. You wouldn't believe it; every one of those ships was wrecked; that's as sure as I'm standing here. In one day Neptune swallowed up 30,000,000 sesterces on me. D'ye think I lost heart? Not much! I took no more notice of it, by Hercules! than if nothing had happened, and got more made, larger, better and luckier; that no one might have it to say that I wasn't a plucky fellow. A great ship has great strength; that's plain. Well, I freighted them with wine, bacon, beans, perfumes, and slaves. Here Fortunata showed her devotion, for she sold her jewellery, and all her dresses, and gave me a hundred gold pieces into my hand—that's what my fortune grew from. What the gods will happens quickly. For one voyage I scooped in 10,000,000 sesterces, and immediately started to redeem all the lands that used to be my master's. I built a house, bought some cattle to sell again—whatever I laid my hand to grew like a honeycomb. When I saw myself richer than all the country round about was worth, in less than no time I gave up trading, and commenced lending money at interest to the freedmen. 'Pon my word, I was very near giving

nolentem me negotium meum agere exhortavit *H*  
mathematicus, qui venerat forte in coloniam  
nostram, Graeculio, Serapa nomine, consiliator  
deorum. hic mihi dixit etiam ea, quae oblitus  
5 eram; ab acia et acu mi omnia exposuit; in-  
testinas meas noverat, tantum quod mihi non  
dixerat, quid pridie cenaveram. putasses illum  
77 semper mecum habitasse. rogo, Habinna—puto,  
interfuisti—: “tu dominam tuam de rebus illis  
10 fecisti. tu parum felix in amicos es. nemo  
unquam tibi parem gratiam refert. tu latifundia  
possides. tu viperam sub ala nutricas” et, quod  
vobis non dixerim, et nunc mi restare vitae annos  
triginta et menses quattuor et dies duos. praeterea  
15 cito accipiam hereditatem. hoc mihi dicit Fatus  
meus. quod si contigerit fundos Apuliae iungere,  
satis vivus pervenero. interim dum Mercurius  
vigilat, aedificavi hanc domum. ut scitis, casula  
erat; nunc templum est. habet quattuor cenationes,  
20 cubicula viginti, porticus marmoratos duos, susum  
cellationem, cubiculum in quo ipse dormio, vi-  
perae huius sessorium, ostiarii cellam perbonam;



up business altogether, only that an astrologer, who happened to come into our colony, dissuaded me;—a little Greek chap, he was, Serapa by name, and I think he must have had to do with the gods; for, things I had quite forgotten, he could tell me—all the ins and outs he had on his fingers' ends. The man could read me inside out; he could nearly tell me what I had for dinner the day before; in fact, you'd think he'd been with me his whole life.

'Eh, Habinnas? I think you were there? 77  
Didn't he say this?—"You have married a wife beneath you; you are not happy in your friends; no one ever returns you thanks for your kindness; you have vast estates; you are nursing a viper in your bosom." And now I may as well tell you it all: that I have yet thirty years, four months, and two days to live; moreover, I'm to fall in for an estate; that's my destiny, according to him anyway. If I'm so fortunate as to be able to join my domains to Apulia, I'll say I've got on pretty fairly. Meanwhile, under Mercury's guardianship, I've built this house; 'twas a hut as you know: now it's a temple. It has four dining-rooms, twenty bedrooms, two marble porticoes, a set of cells upstairs, my own bedroom, a sitting-room for this viper here, a very fine porter's room, and

hospitium hospites capit. ad summam, Scaurus //  
cum huc venit, nusquam mavoluit hospitari, et  
habet ad mare paternum hospitium. et multa  
alia sunt, quae statim vobis ostendam. credite  
5 mihi: assem habeas, assem valeas; habes, habe-  
beris. sic amicus vester, qui fuit rana, nunc est  
rex. interim, Stiche, profer vitalia, in quibus  
volo me efferri. profer et unguentum et ex illa  
amphora gustum, ex qua iubeo lavari ossa mea.'  
10  
78 non est moratus Stichus, sed et stragulam  
albam et praetextam in triclinium attulit  
iussitque nos temptare, an bonis lanis essent con-  
fecta. tum subridens 'vide tu' inquit 'Stiche, ne  
ista mures tangant aut tineae; alioquin te vivum  
15 comburam. ego gloriosus volo efferri, ut totus  
mihi populus bene imprecetur.' statim ampullam  
nardi aperuit omnesque nos unxit et 'spero' inquit  
'futurum ut aequè me mortuum iuvet tanquam  
vivum.' nam vinum quidem in vinarium iussit  
20 infundi et 'putate vos' ait 'ad parentalia mea  
invitados esse.'  
ibat res ad summam nauseam, cum  
Trimalchio ebrietate turpissima gravis novum

it holds guests to any amount. Let me tell you, when Scaurus is in these parts, he wouldn't stay anywhere else only here, though he has his father's house down by the sea. There are plenty of other things too I'll show you by-and-by. Take my word on it, if you have a penny, you're worth a penny; you're valued for what you have. Yesterday your friend was a frog, and he's a king to-day—that's the way. Meanwhile, Stichus, bring here my funerary garments—bring the unguent too, and a sample of that wine I want to have my bones washed with.'

Stichus was not long till he came back, bring- 78  
ing a white shroud and a *prætecta*; whereupon Trimalchio invited us to try and see if they were not good stuff. Then with a smile: 'Take care,' says he, 'Stichus, that you don't let any mice or moths get at these; for as sure as you do, I'll have you burned alive. I want to be carried out bravely, so that the people may bless my memory.' Then opening a jar of nard, he anointed us all, with the remark: 'I hope it 'll smell as sweet to me when I'm dead as it does now.' Then ordering wine to be poured into a larger vessel, he continued: 'You can imagine you're guests at my funeral banquet.'

We were already disgusted with the whole affair, when Trimalchio, who, by the way, was beastly

acroama, cornicines, in triclinium iussit adduci, //  
fultusque cervicalibus multis extendit se super  
torum extremum et 'fingite me' inquit 'mor-  
tuum esse. dicite aliquid belli.' consonuere cor-  
5 nicines funebri strepitu. unus praecipue servus  
libitinarii illius, qui inter hos honestissimus erat,  
tam valde intonuit, ut totam concitaret viciniam.  
itaque vigiles, qui custodiebant vicinam regionem,  
rati ardere Trimalchionis domum, effregerunt  
10 ianuam subito et cum aqua securibusque  
tumultuari suo iure coeperunt. nos occasionem  
opportunissimam nacti Agamemnoni verba de-  
dimus raptimque tam plane quam ex incendio  
fugimus.

drunk, ordered in the cornet-players for our further pleasure, and propped up with cushions, stretched himself out full length. 'Imagine I'm dead,' says he, 'and play something touchy;' whereat the cornet-players struck up a funeral march, and one of them especially, a slave of the undertaker fellow, the best of the crowd, who played with such effect that he roused the whole neighbourhood. So, the watchmen who had charge of the district, thinking Trimalchio's house on fire, burst open the door, and surged in (as was their right) ready with axes and water. Taking advantage of such an opportune occasion, we said good-bye to Agamemnon, and bolted incontinently, as if there had been a real fire in the place.



PROVERBS, PROVERBIAL AND SIMILAR  
NOTEWORTHY EXPRESSIONS OC-  
CURRING IN THE *CENA TRIMAL-  
CHIONIS*.

ergo vivamus, dum licet esse bene, 34.  
nummos modio metitur, 37.  
noluisses de manu illius panem accipere, 37.  
nec quid nec quare, in caelum abiit, 37.  
Trimalchionis topanta est, 37.  
meridie si dixerit illi tenebras esse, credet, 37.  
quem amat, amat; quem non amat, non amat, 37.  
fundos habet, qua milvi volant, 37.  
quemvis—in rutae folium coniciet, 37.  
lacte gallinaceum si quaesieris, invenies, 38.  
de nihilo crevit, 38.  
sociorum olla male fervet, et ubi semel res  
inclinata est, amici de medio, 38.  
solebat sic cenare, quomodo rex, 38.  
hoc vinum vos oportet suave faciatis, 39.  
pisces natare oportet, 39.  
“sic notus Vlixes?” (Verg., *Æn.* ii. 44) 39.  
me hominem inter homines voluit esse, 39.  
qui utrosque parietes linunt, 39.  
strabones, qui holera spectant, lardum tollant, 39.  
aqua dentes habet, et cor nostrum cotidie liques-  
cit, 42.  
frigori laecasin dico, 42.

Chrysanthus animam ebulliit, 42.

utres inflati ambulamus. minoris quam muscae sumus, *muscae* tamen aliquam virtutem habent, nos non pluris sumus quam bullae, 42.

medicus enim nihil aliud est quam animi consolatio, 42.

sed mulier quae mulier, milvinum genus. neminem nihil boni facere oportet; aequae est ac si in puteum conicias, sed antiquus amor cancer est, 42

vivorum meminerimus, 43.

ab asse crevit et paratus fuit quadrantem de stercore mordicus tollere, 43.

itaque crevit, quicquid crevit, tanquam favus, 43.

linguam caninam comedi, 43.

durae buccae fuit, 43.

amicus amico, 43.

malam parram pilavit, 43.

recorrexit costas illius prima vindemia, 43.

et quod illius mentum sustulit, hereditatem accepit, 43.

nescio cui terrae filio patrimonium elegavit, 43.

longe fugit, quisquis suos fugit, 43.

nunquam autem recte faciet, qui cito credit, 43.

plane Fortunae filius in manu illius plumbum aurum fiebat, 43.

facile est autem, ubi omnia quadrata currunt, 43.

omnis minervae homo, 43.

narratis quod nec ad caelum nec ad terram pertinet, 44.

“serva me, servabo te,” 44.

isti—semper Saturnalia agunt, 44.

is quacunque ibat, terram adurebat, 44.



cum quo audacter posses in tenebris micare, 44.  
retroversus crescit tanquem coda vituli, 44.  
aedilem trium cauniarum, 44.  
si nos coleos haberemus, 44.  
nunc populus est domi leones, foras vulpes, 44.  
pannos meos comedi, 44.  
urceatim plovebat, 44.  
dii pedes lanatos habent, 44.  
quod hodie non est, cras erit, sic vita truditur, 45.  
ubique medius caelus est, 45.  
tu si aliubi fueris, dices hic porcos coctos ambulare, 45.  
aut hoc aut illud erit, quid utique, 45.  
qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit, 45.  
ille milvo volanti poterat ungues resecare, 45.  
colubra restem non parit, 45.  
habebit stigmam, nec illam nisi Orcus delebit, 45.  
sibi quisque peccat, 45.  
plenis velis hunc vinciturum, 45.  
gladiatores sestertarios, 45.  
“manus manum lavat,” 45.  
caput de tabula non tollit, 46.  
Graeculis calcem impingit, 46.  
habet haec res panem, 46.  
quicquid discis, tibi discis, 46.  
si non didicisset, hodie famen a labris non abigeret, 46.  
literae thesaurum est, et artificium nunquam moritur, 46.  
nemo nostrum solide natus est, 47.  
putabat se solium Jovis tenere, 51.  
aurum pro luto haberemus, 51.

ubicunque dulce est, ibi et acidum invenies, 56.  
philosophos de negotio deiciebat, 56.  
qui non valet lotium suum, 57.  
in molle carne vermes nascuntur, 57.  
“redde, quod debes,” 57.  
ne quis in *sinu* illius manus tergeret, 57.  
in alio peduclum vides, in te ricinum non vides, 57.  
nec mu nec ma argutas, 57.  
cuius pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es, 57.  
habebam—qui mihi pedem opponerent hac illac, 57.  
tam facile est quam “accede istoc,” 57.  
stupes tanquam hircus in ervilia, 57.  
qualis dominus, talis et servus, 58.  
nec sursum nec deorsum non cresco, 58.  
venies sub dentem, 58.  
licet barbam auream habeas, 58.  
satagis tanquam mus in matella, 58.  
bella res est volpis uda, 58.  
te—toga perversa fuero persecutus, 58.  
usque ad os molestus umor accidere, 60.  
bonam mentem bonamque valetudinem sibi op-  
tarunt, 61.  
satius est rideri quam derideri, 61.  
quomodo dii volunt, 61.  
per scutum per ocream egi aginavi, 61.  
in angustiis amici apparent, 61.  
mihi anima in naso esse, 62.  
ut larva intravi, paene animam ebullivi, 62.  
nec tamen derisit, etiam si fugit, 62.  
fugi tanquam copo compilatus, 62.  
asinus in tegulis, 63.  
vitam Chiam gessi, 63.

poterat bovem iratum tollere, 63.  
quod sursum est deorsum faciunt (strigae), 63.  
lucernae mihi plures videbantur ardere (from  
intoxication), 64.  
heu heu, abistis dulcis caricae, 64.  
quadrigae meae decucurrerent, 64.  
'praesidium domus familiaeque' (of a dog), 64.  
caldum meiere et frigidum potare, 94.  
et servi homines sunt et aequae unum lactem biberunt, etiam si illos malus fatus oppressit, 71.  
ex parvo crevit, 71.  
quare non vivamus? 72.  
inflat se tanquam rana, et in sinum suum non  
spuit, 74.  
qui in pergula natus est, aedes non somniatur, 74.  
Cassandra caligaria, 54.  
mihi asciam in crus impegi, 74.  
homines sumus, non dei, 75.  
corcillum est quod homines facit, cetera quisquilia  
omnia, 75.  
"bene emo, bene vendo," 75.  
quemadmodum di volunt, 75.  
et ecce cepi ipsimi cerebellum, 76.  
accepi patrimonium laticlavium, 76.  
nemini tamen nihil satis est, 76.  
cito fit, quod di volunt, 76.  
centies sestertium corrotundavi, 76.  
quicquid tangebam, crescebat tanquam favus, 76  
manum de tabula, 76.  
ab acia et acu mi omnia exposuit; intestinas meas  
noverat, tantum quod mihi non dixerat, quid pridie  
cenaveram, 76.



## NOTES.

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**liberae cenae.**—To decide the strict meaning of *libera cena* in this passage is out of question. It may mean a *cena* without a *magister*—an unceremonious one, free and easy,—or one to which slaves and freedmen were promiscuously invited, or one at which slaves were to receive their freedom. Henry Valois says that it was usual to give a *libera cena* to gladiators who had been condemned to fight in the arena, on the day before the combat took place. Cf. Hor., *A. P.* 85: *et juvenum curas et libera vina referre*. The phrase has been translated literally with the same ambiguity as the original.

**quonam genere.**—*sc. evitandi*. Ellipses such as these, in which *quo genere* is equivalent to *qua ratione*, were frequent in colloquial language. Cf. Seneca, *de benefic.* v. 20: *quid enim illius intererat, quo genere dilaberetur*. *Ep.* 54: *Longum mihi com meatum dederat mala valetudo; repente me invasit. quo genere, inquis?*

**vos nescitis.**—Pleonastic use of personal pronoun. Cf. *damnavi ego*, 41, etc.

**apud quem fiat.**—*sc. cena*.

**Trimalchio.**—In a Latin-Greek glossary, Corp. Gloss. II., pp. 126-127, *malchio* is translated ἀηδής. *tri-* as an intensive is found in many common words: *trifur*, *trifurcifer*, *triparcus*, *trivenefica*, etc. *Malchio* appears in Martial.

**horologium.**—To measure time the Romans used *clepsydræ* (κλέπτειν, ὕδωρ), which, in the usual form, were vessels containing water, whose quantity was known and which escaped through holes in the bottoms of the vessels. A superior contrivance was invented by the mathematician Ctesibus of Alexandria, about 135 B.C., in which, acted upon by the movement of water-wheels, an indicator pointed out the hours on a pillar attached to the machine. It indicated the hours regularly throughout the year, and while having fewer disadvantages than the common form, yet required constant attendance and regulation. It appears never to have been popular, and being of a costly nature, was in all probability to be found only in the houses of the very wealthy. Lucian mentions a clock on which a bell, acted upon by means of water, struck the hours. Val. Max. states that Cicero had a *horologium* in his villa at Cæta. Cf. also Vit. ix. 9.

**nos interim.**—There appears to be a lacuna before this.

**errare coepimus.**—Connection of *coepi* with the infinitive of another verb is very frequent in Petronius. It occurs with an infinitive ninety-three times; without it only twice.—v. *Lex. Petron.*, Segeb. et Lomm. s. v., p. 30.

**pater familiae.**—Pantomimi chorum non patris familiae triclinium crederes, 31.

**notavimus.**—This verb is frequently used in Petronius in the sense of *animadvertere*; as also occasionally in Martial and Seneca.—v. *Lex. Petron.*, Segeb. et Lomm. p. 163, s. v. ii.

**ludentem pila.**—Ball-playing was introduced from Greece, although the Romans had probably games of their own invention.

**soleatus.**—Among the better class the use of the *solea* was confined to the house or the bath. It was indecorous to appear in such foot-gear in public (Aul. Gell.).

**lusu expellente.**—A technical expression. Cf. *pila expulsum ludere*.—Var., *Men.* 456, *ed.* Büch.

**vibrabant.**—*eiusmodi fabulae vibrabant*, 47. Seneca, *Ep.* 49, 8: *quum hostilia in portis tela vibrabant*.

**miraremur lautitias.**—Petronius uses *lautitiae* and co-derivatives, frequently with reference to Trimalchio and his arrangements.

**prasina.**—*prasinatus ostiarius*, 28; *prasinianus es famosus*, 70; *prasina fascia*, 64; *pila prasina*, 27; *si prasinus proximis circensibus primam palmam*, 70.

**apud quem cubitum ponetis.**—When reclining at table, the Romans placed the left elbow on a cushion. Cf. Hor., *S.* ii. 4, 39: *Languidus in cubitum iam se conviva reponet*, and *reclinatus in cubitum*, 39, *reposui cubitum*, 65. Hence, *apud aliquem cubitum ponere* was used vulgarly, meaning to dine with any one.

**longum erat singula excipere.**—There is a lacuna here. It is apparently allowable to consider this a marginal note (as *hoc est in. cenae*) in view of the context. Cf. Lucian, *Mic. et Gall.*: μακρὸν δ' ἂν γένοιτο καταριθμήσασθαι.

**ad frigidam.**—The other chambers were *caldaria* and *tepidaria*.

**iatraliptae.**—*ἰατραλείπτης*, medical slaves who treated their patients with massage and unguents, prescribing besides a special course of exercise.

**hoc suum propinasse.**—When drinking to the health of a person, according to the Greek custom, it was usual to spill some on the ground, therefore I think that this is one of Trimalchio's bad jokes; a Græcism, and the whole a loosely constructed phrase equivalent to *hoc esse suum propinare*—i.e., *propinare* objectively.

**gausapa.**—*γαύσαπος* or *γανσάπης*, a shaggy woollen cloth.

**phaleratis.**—*φάλαρα*; the word occurs once in Homer, *Iliad* 16, 106, as part of the helmet, probably the cheek-pieces; the sing. *φάλαρων τιάρας* occurs in Æsch., *Pers.* 661, as part of the head-dress of the old Persian kings—probably the cheek-covering mentioned by Strabo, 734, and still to be seen on Parthian coins (*L. & S. Gk. Lex.*). Later the word was used to denote the cheek-pieces of the harness of horses and mules, which were adorned with embossed straps, and later still it came to mean any similar kind of ornament; as here, where it is applied to servants' liveries.

**pica intrantes salutabat.**—Cf. Mart. xiv. 76:



pica loquax certa dominum te voce saluto, and elsewhere.

**cave canem.**—Watch-dogs were usual at the doors of gentlemen's houses in Rome, to keep away undesirable visitors. When the custom began to decline, dogs were frequently painted on the porticoes. Such a one has been found in Pompeii, though not on the wall, but as a mosaic on the floor. Cf. Varr., *Men.* 143: in ianuam 'cave canem' inscribi iubeo. *tit.*, 74, cave canem. In the *Odyssey*, viii. 91, such dogs are mentioned as made of metal: Χρυσεοὶ δ' ἐκάτερθε καὶ ἀργύρεοι κύνες ἦσαν Οὐδῆς Ἡφαιστός ἔτευξεν ἰδνύησιν πρᾶπιδεσσι Δῶμα φυλασσεμέναι μεγάλῃτορος Ἀλκινόοιο Ἀθανάτους ὄντας, καὶ ἀγῆρως ἤματα πάντα.

**venalicium cum titulis pictum.**—When slaves were exposed for sale in the markets, they had tickets secured round their necks, setting forth their nationality, capabilities, and defects. Cf. Aul. Gell. iv. 2, and Propert. iv. 5: Aut quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit Caelati medio quum saliere foro.

**dispensator.**—A functionary in a Roman gentleman's house, much the same as our steward. It was the highest position of trust open to a slave.

**aurea pensa torquentes.**—When all was well, the Fates were represented as spinning golden threads; but when misfortune came, as spinning dark brown ones. Seneca makes the Fates spin golden threads for Nero's reign.

**Lares argentii.**—In the *aedicula* wine and incense were offered to the *Lares*, and they were sometimes bedecked with garlands. Lights must also have

been placed before them, as appears from the discovery of a bronze lamp at Lyons in 1505, the chains of which still held a fragment of marble which bore this inscription: *laribus · sacrum · p · f · Roman · (Publicae felicitati Romanorum)*.

**ipsius.**—For the use of *ipse* for *dominus*, *Cf.* *cepi ipsimi cerebellum*, 76; *ipsimi nostri delicatus decessit*, 63.

**atriensem.**—The domestic who had charge of the *atrium*, which contained statues and pictures of the ancestors of the house and similar *articles de vertu*.

**Laenatis gladiatorum munus.**—Probably M. Popilius Laenas, A.U.C. 395 (*Cic.*, *Brut.* 14, 56). There is also another mentioned, C. Popilius Laenas, who assassinated Cicero (*Liv.*, *Epit.* 120).

**triclinium in cuius parte prima procurator rationes accipiebat.**—*Sen.*, *Ep.* 14, 18: *rationes accipit, forum conterit, kalendarium versat, fit ex domino procurator.* *Colum. I.* *Procuratori supra ianuam fit habitatio, ut intrantium exeuntiumque conspectum habeat.*

**fascēs cum securibus.**—*Fascēs* were bundles of sticks, usually with an axe in the middle, which were borne before the consuls and praetors by lictors as emblems of authority.

**embolum navis aeneum.**—The Scholiast on Pindar explains: *ἐμβολον δὲ φήσι τὸ ξύλον, ᾧ ἀναδεμοῦσι τὴν ἄγκυραν.*

**Cinnamus.**—A usual name for slaves.

**Caius.**—By which praenomen, first acquired by his manumission, he preferred to be styled, as most characteristic of his rise in rank.

**foras cenat.**—For *foris*.

**His repleti voluptatibus.**—There is evidently a lacuna here, as the inspection of the foregoing could not constitute *voluptates*.

**unus ex pueris, qui super hoc officium erat positus.**—*Cf.* puerque super hoc positus officium apophoreta recitavit, 56.

**dextro pede.**—The Romans were most punctilious to avoid passing through a door with the left foot foremost. *Cf.* Vit. iii. 3, Sil. Ital. vii. 72.

**servus—rogare coepit.**—It was customary for slaves condemned to punishment to entreat the guests to ask their pardon.

**quid ergo est?**—Again at 4, 31, 39, 46, 139, 131; frequent in Seneca also.

**non tam iactura me movet.**—*Cf.* Catul. xii. 12. . . . linteum remitte, Quod me non movet aestimatione, Verumst mnemosynum mei sodalis.

**vestimenta mea accubitoria.**—The banqueting garments of the Romans. *Cf.* *cenatoria* 21, 56, *forensia* 56.

**Tyria sine dubio.**—The celebrated Tyrian purple was produced as early as 1000 B.C. Pliny gives a description of it, from which modern investigators were enabled to re-discover the fish that yielded the dye; but the colours obtained from it were neither so bright nor so permanent as those procured from much less costly dyeing materials.—*Ency. Brit.*

**iam semel lota.**—*Cf.* Verg., *Cul.* 61 (*Heyne*): Si non Assyrio fuerint bis lauta colore.

**Stupentibus spississima basia impegit.**—*Cf.* basiavit me spissius, 18. Italian: *spesso*, often.

**ad summam.**—Used frequently throughout the book by freedman instead of *denique*.

**tandem ergo.**—A lacuna here.

**aquam in manus nivatam.**—This was obtained from snow which was first melted, then boiled, filtered, and again treated with snow. *Cf.* Plin. xxxi. 3: Neronis principis inventum est, decoquere aquam, vitroque demissam in nives refrigerare.

**paronychia cum ingente subtilitate tollentibus.**

—When going out to dinner, a Roman walked in shoes (*calceus*); also taking slippers (*soccus*), or sandals (*solea*), with him, which he put on when he entered the house. Before reclining at table, these were taken away by a slave. *Cf.* nudos pedes in terram deferre, 65, nudis pedibus, 44.72. Paul., *Ægin.* iii., defines *paronychia* ἡ παρωνυχία, ἀποσπηματὶς ἐστὶ παρὰ τὴν ρίζαν τοῦ ὀνυχὸς ἐπιστάμενον.

**ac ne in hoc quidem tam molesto tacebant officio, sed obiter cantabant.**—*Cf.* obiter et putidissimi servi minorem nobis aestum frequentia sua facient, 34. Seneca, *de ira* iii. 1, 3: nec (ira) in ea tantum quae destinavit, sed occurentia obiter furit.

**pantomimi chorum, non patris familiae triclinium crederes.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *de vit. beat.* xi.: In comessationibus nostris plus cantorum est quam in theatris spectatorum.

**allata est—gustatio.**—The *gustatio* (*gustus*) preceded the regular meal, and consisted of delicacies calculated to provoke appetite.

**asellus erat Corinthium**—*i.e.*, *aes Corinthium*.

**bisaccio.**—Here only.

**lances, in quarum marginibus nomen Trimalchionis inscriptum erat et argenti pondus.**—Before blazons came into use, gentlemen had their names or some distinctive device engraved on their plate. Here, Trimalchio's ostentation leads him to have the weight of the metal noted also. *Cf.* Plaut., *Rud.*: nam haec (urna) literata est, ab se cantat cuia fiet. The Romans called them *pocula literata*; the Greeks, *γραμματικά ποτήρια*.

**glires melle ac papavere sparsos.**—The Romans considered these animals great delicacies. *Cf.* Nonnus, *de re cib.* ii. 2. For melle ac papavere sparsos, *Cf.* omnia dicta quasi papavere et sesamo sparsa, 1. The ancients used honey as we use sugar.

**Syriaca pruna**—*i.e.*, *Damascena*. *Cf.* Colum. xiv. 41: Damascena a Syriae Damasco cognominata iam pridem in Italia nascentia.

**cum granis Punici mali.**—Pomegranate grains.

**pallio enim coccineo.**—The English 'cloak' conveys no accurate idea of the form or use of the pallium; which was a rectangular piece of cloth, not a tailor-made garment, though as occasion required, it was repaired, and was used for a number of purposes to which the modern cloak does not lend itself. —KELLY.

**coccineo.**—A mark of effeminacy. *Cf.* Mart. I. 97, 6: Qui coccinatos non putat viros esse, etc.

**excluserat caput.**—Denoted effeminate luxury. *Cf.* Senec., *Ep.* cxiv.: Hunc esse, qui in tribunali, in rostris, in omni publico coetu sic aparuerit, ut pallio velaretur caput, exclusis utrimque auriculis. Plutarch,

speaking with reference to Pompey's freedman, says:  
 ἔχων δ' ὧτων κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς τὸ ἱμάτιον.

**laticlaviam—mappam.**—The *clavus* was a purple band worn on the *tunica*, which for senators was *latus*, and for *equites angustus*. In the time of the emperors, however, the sons of senators, as also those of *equites*, who were preparing for public office, wore the *latus clavus*.—v. *Smith's Dict. Antiq.*

**anulum grandem subauratum.**—Rings were usually worn on the fourth finger of the left hand. Trimalchio wears two rings, but not of real gold, which were only allowed to those of equestrian rank.

**dextrum nudavit lacertum armilla aurea cultum.**—*Cf.* habeo decem pondo armillam ex millesimis Mercurii factam, 67. Suet., *Nero*. 6. (serpentis exuvias) aurae armillae ex voluntate matris inclusas dextro brachio gestavit aliquamdiu.

**pinna argentea dentes perfodit.**—As a rule, toothpicks were made of wood or quills, but Trimalchio must have something more elaborate. *Cf.* Mart. iii. 82: suggeritque ructanti Pennas rubentes, insipidesque lentisci; 14, 22: sed si tibi fronda cuspis Defuerit dentes penna levare potest.

**absentivos.**—Only here.

**permittetis tamen finiri lusum.** — Infinitive instead of the subjunctive.

**crystallinis tesseris.**—Not rock, but artificial crystal. *Cf.* Lucan in *Panegy.*: vitreo peraguntur milite bella; Mart.: vitrei latrunculi.

**pavonina ova.**—The Romans imported peacocks for the table, not for their delicacy of flavour, but rather on account of their rarity. Juvenal says that

their flesh caused sudden deaths not infrequently in his time. Similarly, on account of their scarcity, peacock's eggs came into favour, concerning which, Macrobius, *Satur.* i. 15, says: *Ecce res non miranda solum, sed pudenda, ut ova pavonum quibus denariis veneant.* Q. Hortentius is said to have been the first to introduce peacocks to the table. Varro asserts that one Aufidius sold a flock of peacocks *supra sexaginta nummum.*

**timeo ne iam concepti sint.**—*sc. pulli*, BÜCH. I.

**cochlearia.**—Pointed spoons with a small hollow for eating eggs and snails (*cochlea*, κοχλιάς).

**audivi veterem convivam.**—*Dicentem* may be omitted here.—BÜCH. I.

**ficedulam inveni piperatum.**—*Ficedulae* were not tasty without pepper. Cf. Mart., *Epig.* 13, 5: *Cerea quae patulo lucet ficedula lumbo, Cum tibi forte detur, si sapis, adde piper.* It., *becafico*; Sp., *papafigo*; Fr., *becfigue*; Eng., *fig-pecker*.

**iam Trimalchio.**—There is apparently a lacuna here.

**Mulsum.**—Οἶνόμελι, made by mixing four parts of wine with one of honey; it was usually drunk at the *gustatio*.

**proicere rursus paropsidem iussit.**—Viands, etc., which fell from the table were never picked up, but allowed to remain there until swept out with the refuse. Here Trimalchio applies the same rule to the silver platter to show how little he recked such trifles.

**paropsis.**—Also *parapsis*.

**supellectilarius.**—Mirum sane si lecticarius hoc

officio fungitur quod analectae aut triclinarii fuisse putes.—BÜCH. I.

**inter reliqua purgamenta scopis coepit everrere.**—Bones and other refuse from the table were thrown underneath, as we learn from Seneca, vi. 68, which slaves were specially appointed to clear away.

**vinumque dedere in manus.**—As the Romans served themselves with finger and thumb at table, water was frequently used; or, as here, by the profligate extravagance of Trimalchio, wine.

**'aequum — Mars amat.'**—Alluding to the proverb, *Mars communis*. Cf. Liv. 62: Martem communem sed eventum incertum belli. Seneca, *de ira* i. 12: In armis obliviscimur, Martem esse communem.

**Falernum Opimianum annorum centum.**—Opimius was consul A.U.C. 633. Pliny informs us (*N. H.* xiv. 94) that wines were often designated by the consuls' names, from the time of Opimius; before then they were named after the districts which produced them. *Annorum centum* is not to be taken literally.

**dum titulos perlegimus.**—These *tituli* gave the name and age of the wine, and also the district from which it came. Cf. Juv., S. i. 5: Cras bibet Albanis aliquid de montibus, aut de Setinis cuius patriam titulumque senectus Delevit multa veteris fuligine testae.

**tangomenas faciamus.**—It is difficult to discern the meaning here. Heinsius suggests that it is equivalent to *τέγγω μὴνᾶς*. Friedländer takes *tangomenas*, which I adopt, and Büch.<sup>3</sup> *tengomenas*.



**heri non tam bonum posui, et multo honestiores cenebant.**—Note Trimalchio's vulgar and insulting manner of showing his appreciation of the present company.

**larvam argenteam.** — Lombroso, *L'Egitto al tempo dei Greci e dei Romani*, 1882, p. 70, says: L'uso egiziano dell' εἰδωλον ἀνθρώπου τεθνηκότος a tavola (Herod. ii. 78; Plut., *Is. et Osir.* 17) fu verisimilmente adottato dai Greci d'Alessandria, giacchè lo ritroviamo alla mensa di Trimalcione, dove tutto il servizio ha un' impronta Alessandrina (pueri Alexandrini 31, duo Æthiopes 34, Aegyptius puer 68, ecc). The idea of bringing in the skeleton, as we see from the verses, was to remind the guests of the shortness and uncertainty of life, that they might make merry while it was yet permitted them. ἐσθίε, πινὲ σήμερον, τῇ αὔριον ἀποθάνεις. Cf. Mart. II. 59, similarly, and Auson, *Cent. Nupt.*

**ergo vivamus dum licet esse bene.** — An Epicurean maxim. Cf. Catull. v: Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus. *Vivamus* is not, of course, absolute; it means, Let us live (a merry life). Cf. Fr. *viveur* in the same sense.

**rotundum enim repositorium.**—Tailhade, p. 73, says: Meuble qu'employaient les Romanis pour servir les différents mets qui composaient un repas et que l'on plaçait sur une table dans la salle à manger. C'était une boîte ou coffre (d'où *theca repositorii*. Cf. Petr. 39), rond ou carré, très haut, fait quelquefois des bois précieux incrusté en écaille et enrichi d'ornements d'argent. Le coffre était, de plus partagé en un certain nombre d'étages séparés et

placés l'un audessus l'autre, dont chacun contenait un plateau (*ferculum*) garni de plats—un texte de notre auteur (*Sat.* 36, *Cf.* 35), indique clairement la difference entre un *repositorium* et un *ferculum*, etc.

**materiae structor imposuerat cibum.**—Τραπεζοκόμος or τραπεξοποιός. *Cf.* Juv. 6: Structorem interea, ne qua indignatio desit, Saltantem spectas.

**super arietem cicer arietinum.**—(Cicer)—aretino capiti simile, unde ita appellant.—Plin., *N. H.* xviii. 124.

**super saggitarium oclopetam.**—Apte quidem vocabulum ab oculis et petendo deductum videtur saggitario convenire, etsi cibum quem illud significet, ignoramus.—BÜCH. I.

**super capricornum locustam marinam.**—The reason for this is perhaps to be deduced from Aristotle, *Hist. Anim.* viii. 2, 21: Μάχονται δὲ (sc. κάραμβοι) πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὥσπερ οἱ κριοὶ τοῖς κέφασιν. ἐξαίροντες καὶ τύπτοντες.

**Laserpiciario mimo.**—Unica haec illius mimi notitia (de nomine, *Cf.* Catularium Centonarumque Laberii) qua simul evincitur ne mimis quidem defuisse cantica.—BÜCH. I.

**hoc est in. cenae.**—This seems a more satisfactory reading than *hoc est ius cenae*, which Bücheler adopts; because, so far, no *ius cenae* has been mentioned, and even supposing that an accidental omission, it is difficult to see how *ius cenae* can be twisted to any of the meanings which those who take that reading employ. It is only now that the supper really begins, as the former dishes were only preliminaries (*gustatio*). On this account

Wehle takes *in* as an abbreviation for *initium*, and the whole phrase, *hoc est in[itium] cenae*, as a marginal note, similar to *scilicet in altero ferculo*, a few lines further on.

**Pegasus.**—The winged horse which sprang from the blood of the Gorgon Medusa.

**Marsyas.**—A satyr. *Cf.* Xen., *Anab.* i. 2, and others.

**garum piperatum.**—The Greek γάρου, a sauce made from fish-guts, soaked in wine and vinegar, or water and salt; sometimes in oil, with pepper and such condiments. It was probably something like *caviare*.

**qui—in euripo natabant.**—Euripus, the strait between Eubœa and the mainland. Justin Martyr states that Aristotle threw himself into it, because he failed to determine the causes of its flux and reflux, that he might be comprehended in what he could not comprehend. Cicero says: Ductus aquarum (in country-houses) quos euripos vocant (*de leg.* ii.). Ditches dug round the circuses were also called *euripi*.

**Carpe.**—Carpus olim et verum nomen fuit, eius memoriam bis aut ter in lapidibus inveni. D. M. Carpo . filio . dulcissimo . vix . ann . II . diebus . xxviii . Carpus . Caesaris *lib Inscr. Grut.* 609. vi. *Iterum ibid. num.* v. *sic et* 622 *III. ex ara sepulchrali*: Carpus . Aug . lib Bal-lantianus, etc. — SCHEFFER. *Cf.* Martial. vi. 39: Duæ sorores, illa nigra et hæc rufa, Crati choraulæ vilicique sunt Carpi. A similar joke appears in Mart. i. 51: Si tibi Mistyllus cocus, Aemiliane,

vocatur; Dicetur quare non Taratalla mihi., with reference to *Iliad* i. 465, etc.: *μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τ' ἄλλα*. So that when Aemilianus said, Mistylle (*Μίστυλλε*) eodem verbo et vocabat et imperabat.

**ad symphoniam gesticulatus ita laceravit obsonium.**—*Cf.* Juv. v. 121 *sqq.*, and xi. 136 *sqq.*

**hydraule cantante.**—A hydraulic mouth-organ; the invention of Ctesibus of Alexandria.

**quae nummos modio metitur.**—*Cf.* modium argenti, Juv., and Hor.: dives ut metiretur nummos, and the Gk. prov. *μεδίμνω ἀπομετρεῖσθαι ἀργύριον* (Xen., *Hell.* iii. 2, 27).

**modo, modo quid fuit?**—Of time just passed, *Cf.* modo, modo me appellavit, 42; modo collo suo circumferebat onera venalia, 46.

**ignoscet mihi genius tuus.**—As we say, 'saving your presence.'

**noluisse de manu illius panem accipere.**—Lacks the point of the Greek, *παρ' ἧς τὸν ἄρτον ἡ κύων οὐ λαμβάνει*.—FRIEDLÄNDER.

**nunc nec quid nec quare.**—One of the alliterative expressions of the *sermo plebeius*, which occur frequently in the book. *Cf.* Eng. *without why or wherefore*; Cic., *Att.* ii.: Bibulus in caelo est, nec quare scio.

**in caelum abiit.**—*Cf.* Cic., *Att.* ii.: Bibulus in caelo est, nec quare scio. *Ib.* ii.: Bibulus hominum admiratione et benevolentia in caelo est; Seneca: subsilire in caelum ex angulo, and solum Iovis tenere, 51.

**Trimalchionis topanta est.**—Topanta non mutavi quia τὸ πάντα apud semi-graecos illos pro

substantivo fuisse videtur.—BÜCH. I. Cf. Hdt. i. 122: πάντα εἶναι τινι; Dem. 240. ii.: παντ' ἐκείνος ἦν αὐτοῖς, where the dative, not the genitive, is used; Alciph. ii. 3: ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτῆς εἰμι πάντα.

**mero meridiē.**—Eng., *mere*. Cf. fugae merae, 45; tricae merae, 53; hilaria mera, 61; and Plaut., *Bacch.* 679: Si tu illum solem sibi solem esse dixeris Se illum lunam credere esse et noctem qui nunc est dies.

**adeo saplutus est.**—ζάπλουτος.

**haec lupatria providet omnia.**—Sententiae maxime convenit vocabulum ad visum spectans, potest autem ut *lupatria* vel *lupcria* apud rusticos superstitionibus obnoxios illud valuerit quoniam acute cernere lupi atque in Italia visus eorum noxius esse credebatur, itaque si liceat λυκόφθαλμον interpretari, primam saltem illius verbi partem servemus. An λυκάνθρωπος significatur, versipellis quae incognita appareat?—BÜCH. I.

**sicca sobria.**—Note the alliteration. This jingle is common; the vulgar, more especially, seize on such expressions. Cf. Eng.: thick and thin; fish, flesh, and fowl; spick and span; kith and kin, etc. Cf. L., Afran. *Divort.* viii. 61: Vigilans ac sollers, sicca sana sobria.

**malae linguae**—*i.e.* given to scandal. Cf. Catul. vii. 12: Quae nec pernumerare curiosi Possint nec malae fascinare linguae, etc., and Mart. *passim*.

**pica pulvinaris.**—*Pica* is probably used with reference to garrulity, but in what sense *pulvinaris* qualifies it we do not know. Might it be a tame magpie who perched on the couches in the *triclinium*

and chattered, to the annoyance of the guests? Even at that, the phrase seems contradictory of Fortunata's character.

**quem amat, amat; quem non amat, non amat.**

—*Cf.* Pub. Syr., *Sent.*: aut amat, aut odit mulier nihil est tertium.

**fundos habet, qua milvi volant.**—*Cf.* Pers. 4, 26: quantum non milvus errat. (*Schol.* secundum proverbium: quantum milvi volant.) Juv. 9, 55: (tot praedia) Appula, tot milvos intra tua pascua lassos.

**nummorum nummos.**—A Hebraic form of expression, such as Θεὸς Θεῶν, ἅγια ἁγίων, ἄσμα ἁσμάτων, δοῦλος δούλων, αἰῶνες αἰώνων. Sometimes in Greek, ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων κακά (Soph., *Phil.* 65); πιστὰ πιστῶν, (Æschyl., *Pers.* 862); ἄρρητ' ἀρρήτων (*Æd.*, *R.* 464); κακὰ κακῶν (*Æd.*, *Col.* 1237); etc. Very rare in literary Latin; Haupt, *Opp.* II., 155-7, gives only two examples, from Florus, II. 26 (iv. 12, 13): Moesi—quam ipsorum etiam barbari barbarorum horribile dictu est; and I. 22 (ii. 6, 35): saevitum in urbes urbemque urbium Caralim.—FRIEDLÄNDER.

**argentum in ostiarii illius cella.**—Silver plate.

*Cf.* nisi argentum composuerit, 67, in argento plane studiosus sum, 52.

**babae, babae.**—βαβαί.

**non puto decumam partem esse quae domum suam noverit.**—Roman gentlemen were vain of having great numbers of slaves. *Cf.* Seneca, *de benef.* 10: O miserum si quem delectat familia bellicis nationibus maior; *Consol. ad Helv.* ii.: servorum turbam, qua quamvis magnam domum angustit;

Parens. Cont. ix.: ignoti domino servorum greges, nec sonantia iuris ergastula.

**in rutae folium coniciet.**—*ῥυτή*, Peloponnesian word for *πήγανον*, a plant considered unlucky by many nations. Cf. Mart. xi. 31: Hinc cellarius experitur artes, Ut condat vario vafer sapore In rutae folium Capelliana.

**cedrae.**—*κηδρόμηλα*, *citria*.—BÜCH., *ed. min.*

**lacte gallinaceum.**—Note *lacte* for *lac*. *Lac gallinaceum* was used to denote uncommon prosperity, as here, or else something *inouï*, impossible. Cf. Aristoph., *Vesp.* 508: ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐδ' ἂν ὀρνίθων γάλα ἀντὶ τοῦ βιοῦ λάβοιμι' ἂν ὃδ' με νῦν ἀποστερεῖς; with regard to Samos, it was said: φέρει καὶ ὀρνίθων γάλα; Plin., *N. H.*: lactis gallinacei haustum. Italian: latte di gallina; Eng.: pigeon's milk.

**arietes a Tarento emit.**—Tarentine sheep were famous for the fineness of their wool. Cf. Mart. xiii.: Nobilis et lanis, et felix vitibus, Aulon Det pretiosa tibi vellera, vina mihi; and Colum. vii. 2, Varr., *de r. r.* ii.

**mel Atticum.**—That is from Mount Hymettus, where the most excellent honey was to be had.

**ex onagro nata sit.**—*ὄναγρος*. For the excellence of these wild asses, Cf. Plin. viii. 44: Mula autem, ex equa et onagra mansuefacta, velox in cursu, devitia eximia pedum, verum strigoso corpore, indomito animo. Sed generator, onagro et asina genitus, omnes antecellit.

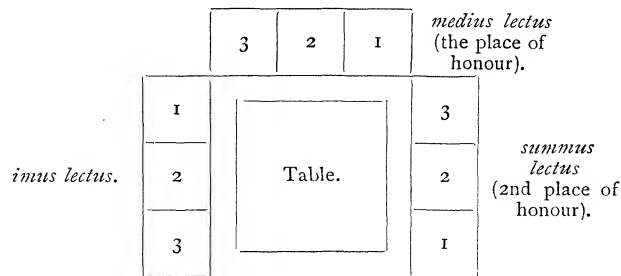
**nulla non aut habet**—*i.e.*, nulla est quae non habet, etc.

**valde sucossi sunt.**—*Valde* is frequent in

Petronius. *Cf.* valde bene scio, 50; Non pote validius quam expavit, 61; Desperatum valde ingeniosum, 71, etc.

**sucossi.**—Succulent, juicy; used vulgarly to mean very wealthy.

**qui in imo imus recumbit.**—Three couches were ranged round the table in the Roman *triclinia*, one end being left open:



**de nihilo crevit.**—*Cf.* ab asse crevit, 42; ex parvo crevit, 71; and Juv., *S.* III.: Quadringenta tibi si quis deus, aut similis dis, Aut maior fato donaret homuncio, quantus E nihilo fieres.

**quom Incuboni pilleum rapuisset.**—Properly *incubus*. A reference to the belief that if one could snatch an Incubo's cap, the latter would lead him to where the money he was supposed to guard was hid. Similar to the Scandinavian Black Fairy, the German *Kobold*, and the Irish *Lothrachán*.

**est tamen sub alapa.**—Possibly referring to the box on the ear given by his master to a slave on emancipation. The meaning is dubious.



**et non vult sibi male.**—*Cf.* Plaut., *Asin.*, act v. sc. 13: Utinam, male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant.

**ex kalendis Iuliis cenaculum locat.**—Hoc enim fuit solemne elocandum aedium tempus.—SCHEFFER.

**quid ille qui libertino loco iacet**—*i.e.*, quid non habuit ille; or, quid non fuit ille.

**libertino loco.**—In everyday life the *locus libertinus* must have been merely a nominal distinction of place; otherwise the present expression could not have been used in a company of freedmen.—FRIEDLÄNDER.

**sestertium suum vidit decies.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *de benef.* ii. 27: hic quater millies sestertium suum vidit.

**sed male vacillavit.**—*Cf.* rerum venalium—quarum fidem male ambulanti obscuritas temporis facillime tegeret, 12.

**non puto illum capillos liberos habere.**—*Cf.* Terent., *Phorm.* 661: Quid? si animam debet? and the Greek proverb, Τί δε εἰ τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει; also Æl., *Var. Hist.* 10, 5: ὀφείλειεν τὴν ψυχὴν πᾶσιν.

**ad se fecerunt.**—Instead of *sibi ademerunt*. The construction does not occur elsewhere.

**sociorum olla male fervet, et ubi res inclinata est, amici de medio.**—A reminiscence of the Greek proverb, Ξῆ γὰρ χύτρα, Ξῆ γὰρ φιλία. *Cf.* Theog. 115: Πολλοί τοι πόσιος καὶ βρώσιος εἰσιν ἑταῖροι Ἐν δὲ σπουδαίῳ πρήγματι παυρότεροι. Ovid: Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos; Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris. Hor., *Od.* I. 5: diffugiunt cadis Cum faece siccatis amici. Plaut., *Stich.* 521: Si res firma est, itidem amici firmi sunt; si res labat, Itidem amici

conlabascunt, res amicos invenit. Petr. 80: Cum fortuna manet, vultum servatis amici; Cum cecidit, turpi vertitis ora fuga. Cf. Sams. Agon. 191: . . . in prosperous days They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head, Not to be found though sought.

**ubi res inclinata est.**—Cf. Cic., *Att.* I. *ep.* i.: laboratur vehementer, inclinata res est.

**amici de medio**—*i.e.*, amici recedunt de medio. Cf. scordalias, de medio, 59; and Cic., *pro Sex. Rosc.*: Recede de medio, per alium transigam.

**libitinarius fuit.**—An undertaker of funerals, a business held in little esteem by the Romans (Seneca, *de benef.* vi. 38).

**apros gausapatos.**—A technical term in cookery: gausapatos dici, quod crusta, referente gausapam, circumdati a pistore fuerint.—BURMANN. De Guerle says the phrase means that boars were served up with their hair on.

**plus vini sub mensa effundebatur, quam aliquis in cella habet.**—Cf. argentum in ostiarii—cella plus iacet quam quisquam in fortunis habet.

**cella.**—The *cella* (*vinaria*) was the room in which wine was stored in *dolia* and *cupae* until bottled; or if not of good quality, was drunk from thence. When first put up in *amphorae*, the wine was stored in the *apotheca* (*ἀποθήκη, ἀποτίθημι*), which was situated in the top of the house, as the ancients believed that the heat and smoke coming up from below improved its flavour.—SMITH.

**phantasia, non homo.**—After treating of *tanquam* and *sicut* in comparisons, Segebade, p. 6, continues: Alia comparandi ratio non videtur nisi ab hominibus

minus cultis usurpata fuisse. nam si quis cum aliquo, vel homine vel bestia vel re comparandus est, dicitur non is esse, qui re vera est, sed id, quocum comparatur. ita c. 38, phantasia, non homo, 43, discordia, non homo, 44, piper, non homo, 58, mufrius, non magister, 74, codex, non mulier. The speaker means that the *libitinarius* lived in such style that he seemed to be unreal, like a prince in a fairy-tale, as we might say.

**hilaesque convivae.**—Petronius uses frequently the words *hilaritas* and *hilaris*. Cf. Trimalchio hilarius bibit, 52; simus—a primitiis hilaes, 59; ludorum missio hiliritatem hic refecit, 60; hilaria mera sint, 61; interdiu severa, nunc hilaria, 64; delectatus hac Trimalchio hilaritate, 65; hilaritas nostra turbata est, 74.

**hoc vinum—vos oportet suave faciatis.**—Cf. vos illud (vinum) oportet bonum faciatis, 48; and Mart. v. 78: vinum tu facies bonum bibendo. Similarly, Test. Porcel.: rogo vos ut cum corpore meo bene faciatis. Scheffer says: *sc.* per suavia haec vestra colloquia. Sic loquitur Trimalchio per superbam ostentationem sub specie modestiae, quasi vinum esset vilius ac iccirco tali opus haberet condimento.

**pisces natare oportet.**—The conciseness of this expression seems to point it out as proverbial. Fishes are suitably adapted for swimming, as men, according to Trimalchio, are for drinking. Cf. Eng.: 'He drinks like a fish.' To take it as meaning, 'Let us make the fish we have eaten swim,' would be vulgar humour quite in keeping with Trimalchio, yet the former appears the more natural.

**me putatis illa cena esse contentum?**—*Cf.* poteram hoc fericulo esse contentus, 68.

**"sic notus Vlixes?"**—Cited from Verg., *Æn.* II. 44: Aut illa putatis Dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Vlixes?

**qui me hominem inter homines voluit esse.**—*Cf.* homo inter homines sum, 57; hominem inter homines feci, 74.

**sicut ille fericulus iam habuit praxim.**—Interpretare 'sicut illud ferculum iam demonstravit.'—BÜCH. I.

**caelus.**—Instead of *caelum*. Other anomalies, such as *fatus*, *vinus*, *balneus*, etc., are noted in the introduction.

**expudoratum.**—Only here. *Cf.* Italian: *spudorato*.

**qui utrosque parietes linunt.**—To keep fair with both sides, to 'trim,' to 'run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.' *Cf.* Gk.: δύο τοίχους ἀλείφειν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπαμφοτερίζοντων καὶ διὰ μέσου χωρούντων ἐν μάχαις ἢ φιλίας (App. prov. 2-2; Apost. 6, 37); and Cic., *Fam.* viii. 29: noli hanc epistulam Attico ostendere; sine eum errare et putare me virum bonum esse nec solere duo parietes de una ficedula dealbare.—FRIEDL.

**et in mari et in terra.**—Instead of the usual phrase, *terra marique*.

**et ideo iam dudum nihil super illum posui.**—*Cf.* super cancrum coronam, 35.

**cataphagae.**—Καταφαγᾶς(-ῆς).

**strabones, qui holera spectant, lardum tollant**—*i.e.*, those who take mean advantages.

**in capricorno aerumnōsi, quibus prae mala sua,**

**cornua nascuntur.**—*Cf.* prae literas fatuum esse, 46. Friedländer takes *cornua* as referring to some belief in the growth of horns on *aerumnosi*.

**in aquario copones.**—A hint at their watering the wine. *Cf.* Mart. i. 57: Continuis vexata madet vindemia nimbis; Non potes, ut cupias, vendere caupo merum.

**cucurbitae.**—Stupids, as in Eng. *pumpkin-heads*. *Cf.* Juv. xiv.: Quum facies priora senex, vacuumque cerebro, Iampridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quaerat.

**'sophos' universi ciamamus.**—Σοφῶς. *Cf.* Mart. vi. 48 *et passim*.

**Hipparchum.**—The founder of mathematical astronomy; he was born at Nicæa in Bithynia; fl. 160-125 B.C. Only one of his books is extant, Τῶν Ἀράτων καὶ Εὐδόξου φαινομένων ἐξηγησέων βιβλία.γ.

**Aratumque.**—Greek poet, born at Soli, in Cilicia; fl. circa 270 B.C. His only extant works are two poems Φαινόμενα and Διοσημεία. The former is based on a work on Astronomy by Eudoxus, from which St. Paul, addressing the Athenians, quoted a verse, Acts xvii. 28: 'For we are also his offspring.' The latter is a treatise on weather prognostication. His poems were in great favour at Rome, where translations were made by Cicero, Domitian, and Festus Avienus, respectively.

**donec advenerunt ministri.**—Friedländer takes *donec* here as a co-ordinate particle.

**canes Laconici.**—*Interpr. ad* Vergil. *G.* iii. 405: velocis Spartae catulos acremque Molossum; Hor., *Ep.* 6, 5: qualis aut Molossus aut fulvus Laco.

**altera caryotis altera thebaicis repleta.**—These dates grew in Syria and Judea, especially around Jericho; they are yellow and black, round, large as apples, and very sweet. The *thebaicae* grew in the deserts near Thebes, where the anchorites lived on them alone; they are small and white, but very rich. Pliny, by the way, counts forty-nine kinds of dates.

**apophoreta.** — Ἀποφόρητα (*ἀποφέρω*); presents which the guests received at table to take away.

**alicula subornatus polymita.**—A light upper garment: quod alas nobis iniecta contineat (Vel. Long, 22, 30); but better, according to Ferrar (*de re vest*—2, 3, c. i.), from the collar or cape upon it. Mart. 12, 82: alicula subornatus polymita. A light hunting dress—Petr. 40, 5. A child's coat.—Dig. 34, 2, 24.—LEWIS & SHORT.

**parati aucupes cum harundinibus fuerunt et eos circa triclinium volitantes momento exceperunt.**—*Cf.* 109: ecce etiam per antemnam pelagiae consederant volucres, quas textis harundinibus peritus artifex tetigit; illae viscatis illigatae viminibus deferebantur ad manus. Val. Flac. vi. 26: Qualem populeae fidem nexibus umbrae Siquis avem summi deducat ab aere rami, Ante manu tacita, cui plurima crevit harundo Illa dolis viscosque super correpta sequaci Implorat ramos, atque invita concita alas. Mart. ix. 54: Aut crescente levis traheretur harundine praeda Pinguis, et implicitas virga teneret aves. What does Cesareo mean when he says (p. 18), referring to *aucupes*: Nullum nisi Petronii exemplum extat?

**lotam.**—*o* for *au*. *Cf.* *oraculares*, 43.

**bacalusias.**—*βανκαλήσεις?*—BUCH., *ed. min.*

**Bromium—Lyaeum Euhiumque.**—Epithets of Bacchus.

**‘Dionyse’—‘liber esto.’**—*Liber esto* was the formula in manumission. Pun on *liber* and *Liber*.

**Liberum Patrem.**—Another pun on *Pater Liber* and *liber*.

**tyrannno.**—Trimalchio is here styled *tyrannus* as being the *magister bibendi*; Cf. Gk. *βασιλεύς* in same sense; the word has of course also an implied reference to his overbearing manner.

**cum pataracina poposcisset.**—Non tam meracum, quam grandioris potorii genus appellatum fuisse puto qualia *anancaea* erant vel *Allifana* ab Horatio vel *batiacae* a Plauto Athenaeo Arnobio memoratae. alia calicum poculorumque nomina Martialis conguessit in apophoretis. ‘poscunt maioribus poculis’ dixit Cicero in Verrem actione secunda I. 26, 66.—BÜCH. I.

**dum versas te, nox fit.**—Cf. Seneca, *de ira* 43, 5: Dum respicimus, quod aiunt, versamusque nos, immortalitas aderit.

**mundum frigus.**—Cf. Catul. xxviii. 5, vappa frigoraque.

**balneus.**—For *balneum*.

**vinus.**—For *vinum*.

**staminatas duxi.**—Potiones vini magnas sive a *στάμνη* sive a *stamine* nomen traxerunt.—BÜCH. I.

**matus.**—Probably from *madidus* (*maddus*, *matus*).

**lavor.**—Middle.

**balniscus enim fullo est.**—Because fullers use so much water at their trade. Cf. Clemens. Alex.,

Paedag. c. iii.: (3), αἱ δὲ τοῦ βαλανείου συνεχεῖς χρήσεις καθαιροῦσι τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ τοὺς φυσικοὺς χαλῶσι τόνους, πολλάκις δὲ ἐκλύσεις ἄγουσι καὶ λειποθυμίας — ἀνθρωπογναφεῖα ἐκάλουν αὐτὰ οἱ παλαιοί, ἐπεὶ θάπτον ἢ προσῆκεν ῥακοὶ τὰ σώματα καὶ προγηράσκειν ἀναγκάζει κατέψοντα, κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ τῇ σιδήρῳ μαλασσομένης τῇ θερμότητι τῆς σαρκος.—FRIEDL.

**aqua dentes habet et cor nostrum cotidie liquescit.**—Cf. ὕδωρ βορρόν, and Mosch., *Id.* iv. 45: σὺ δ' ἥντε λείβαι ὕδωρ. Josh. vii. 5: Wherefore the hearts of the people melted and became as water. Psal. xxii. 14: I am poured out like water: my heart also in the midst of my body is even like melting wax.

**laecasin dico.**—Λαικάξιν. Cf. Varr., *Men.* 48, ed. Büch.: psephistis dicite labdae et vivos contemnite vivi.

**fui enim in funus**—for *in funere*—i.e., contuli me in funus et adfui.—GUER.

**animam ebulliit**—burlesque for *effundere animam*. Verg., *Aen.* i. 28. Cf. paene animam ebullivi, 62; Seneca, *Apocol.*, 4: et ille quidem animam ebulliit et ex eo desiit vivere videri; Pers., 2, 10: O si Ebulliat patruus, præclarum funus.

**modo, modo me appellavit.**—Cf. et modo, modo quid fuit? 37.

**utres inflati.**—Cf. Epicharm.: φύσις ἀνθρώπων ἀσκοὶ πεφυσιαμένοι.

**nos non pluris sumus quam bullae.**—Cf. Var., *r. r.* I. 11: cogitans esse properandum, quod—ut dicitur, si est homo bulla, eo magis senex; and *Schol.* Pers., 2, 10: ex quo etiam proverbialiter



dicitur, homo bulla est. Lucian, *Charon*. 19, compares man's life to bubbles in a torrent.

**abstinax.**—Only here.

**tamen abiit ad plures.**—*Cf.* Plaut., *Trin.* 291: quin prius me ad plures penetravi? Aristoph., *Ecccl.* 1073: γρὰὺς ἀνεστηκνῖα παρὰ τῶν πλειόνων.

**medici illum perdiderunt.**—*Cf.* Πολλῶν ἰατρῶν εἰσοδος μ' ἀπώλεσεν.—*Poet. Min. Gr.*, p. 547.

**malus fatus.**—Note *fatus*.

**medicus enim nihil est quam animi consolatio.**—Non dissimili forma inter Syri sententias haec traditur: misericors cuius patriae est consolatio.—BÜCH. I.

**itali lecto.**—Only senators or men of standing were borne to burial on couches.

**plactus.**—In parts of Ireland the same custom of 'keening' is observed, which, I believe, also prevails with the modern Egyptians.

**manu misit aliquot.**—Slaves who had been manumitted by their master followed in his funeral procession, and joined in the lamentations of the mourners.

**sed mulier quae mulier.**—*Cf.* Varr., *Men.* 42, *ed.* Büch.: mulier qua mulier Venus.

**milvinum genus.**—*Cf.* Martial. ix. 54, 10: rapax milvus; Hieronym., *Epp.* 68, 1: feritate lupos, rapacitate milvos vincere. Farther on, Trimalchio uses *milva* (75) as an invective against Fortunata.

**neminem nihil boni facere oportet.**—*Cf.* nec sursum nec deorsum non cresco, 58; nemini tamen nihil satis est, 76. Enn. *ap.* Fest., p. 162: lapideo

sunt corde multi, quos non miseret neminis. Pl., *Mil.* 1411, R.: iura te nociturum non esse homini nemini. *Men.* 1029: nec meus servus nunquam tale fecit. Ter., *Heaut.* 63: agrum meliorem neque pretii maioris nemo habet, et plura ex scriptoribus plebeius posterioris temporis ap. Ronsch., 446.—GUER. Cf. Phocyl., *Poem. Adm.*: Μὴ κακὸν εἶ ἔρξης. σπείρειν ἴσον ἐστ' ἐνὶ πόντῳ.

**sed antiquus amor cancer est**—*i.e.*, like a cancer; or possibly, cleaves like a crab's claws.

**molestus fuit.**—*Cf.* quid iste argutat molestus? 46.

**vivorum meminerimus.**—*Cf.* sed vivorum meminerimus, 75; Cic., *de fin.* v. 1: veteris proverbii admonitu, vivorum meminerimus; and again: vivorum nemini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci. Simonid.: τοῦ μὲν θανάτου οὐκ ἂν ἐνθυμοίμεθα, Εἰ τι φρονδιμεν πλείον ἡμέρας μίας.

**ab asse crevit.**—*Cf.* de nihilo crevit, etc.

**paratus fuit quadrantem de stercore mordicus tollere.**—*Cf.* Hor., *Epp.* I. 16, 63: Qui liberior sit avarus in triviis fixum cum se demittit ob assem. Pers. 5, 111: Inque luto fixum possis transcurrere nummum.

**itaque crevit—tanquam favus.**—*Cf.* crescebat tanquam favus, 76.

**linguam caninam comedi.**—Scheffer thinks this refers to the plant *cynoglossa*. Gæsius says: Videtur hoc de iis dici, qui liberioris sunt oris, neminique parcunt, sicut nemini canis, omnes promiscue allatrans—Linguam autem caninam comedere, ita dictum videtur, ut Plautus dixit. *Aulul.*, act 3,

sc. 6, v. 1: *Nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum.*  
*Cf.* *canina litera* of Persius.

**linguosus.**—*Cf.* *certus est et minime linguosus*, 63.

**discordia, non homo.**—*Cf.* *phantasia, non homo*, 38, etc.

**amicus amico.**—*Cf.* *sed rectus, sed certus, amicus amico*, 44. A usual expression, *Cf.* Ter., *Phorm.* 562: *Solus est homo amico amicus.* Plaut., *Mil.* 660: *nec qui amico amicus sit magis.* *Curc.* 341: *ut decet velle hominem amicum amico.*

**manu plena.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Apocol.* 4: *Lachesis fecit illud plena manu et Neronis multos annos de suo dedit.* *Cf.* Catul. xviii. 9: *ferens manu semper munera larga.* Cic., *Attic.* ii.: *Quam plena manu, quam ingenuae, quam ornate nostras laudes in astra sustulit.*

**malam parram pilavit.**—The magpie is regarded as an unlucky omen in certain circumstances.

**hereditatem, ex qua plus involavit.**—*Cf.* *anulos*—*quos amicae tuae involasti*, 58; *iam puerum strigae involaverant*, 63. Catull. 25, 6: *remitte pallium meum mihi quod involasti.*

**stips.**—In the vulgar speech, on account of their weak sound, the vowels *e*, *i*, *u* were often elided between two consonants; here we have *stips* for *stipis*. The word is used like *codex*, 74, and *truncus* (*Cf.* Eng. *wooden-head*). Cic., *N. D.* I. 30, 84: *quae potest esse in eiusmodi trunco sapientia?* Ter., *Haut.* 877: *Quae dicta sunt in stulto; codex, asinus, stipes plumbeus.* Cic. *in Pison.*, 9, 19: *sed qui tanquam truncus atque stipes, si stetisset modo, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatus.* *De harusp.*, *resp.* 35: *stipitem illum, etc.*—GUER.

**nescio cui terrae filio patrimonium elegavit.**

—*Cf.* Minuc. Fel. Octav., 21, 7: ut in hodiernum inopinate visos, caelo missos, ignobiles et ignotos Terrae filios nominamus. Tertull., *Adv. nat.* ii. 12: nam et vulgo generis incertos Terrae filios iactitamus. Cic., *Att.* I. 13, 4: et huic Terrae filio nescio cui committere epistulam tantis de rebus non audeo. *Fam.* vii. 9, 3: Cn. Octavius est an C. Cornelius quidam—Terrae filius. Pers., 6, 57: progenies terrae. Serv., *Verg. G.* i. 9: terrae filius ut solet de his dici quorum per antiquitatem latent parentes. *Cf.* γίγας, γηγενής. Juv. iv. 98: malim fraterculus esse gigantum. *Cf.* Jonson, *The Alchemist* iv. i. 188: Come near, my worshipful boy, my *terrae fili*. Tert., *Apolog. adv. gent.* x.: Tamen si homo Saturnus, utique ex homine, et quia ab homine non utique de caelo et terra. Sed cuius parentes ignoti erant, facile fuit eorum filium dici, quorum et omnes possumus videri. Quis enim non caelum et terram matrem et patrem venerationis et honoris gratia appellet, vel ex consuetudine humana, qua ignoti vel ex inopinato apparentes de caelo supervenisse dicuntur? Proinde Saturno repentino ubique caelitem contigit dici. Nam et terrae filios vulgus vocat, quorum genus incertum est (in other words, because they had no roll of ancestors to show).

**longe fugit, quisquis suos fugit.**—*Cf.* Varr., *Men. tit.* 244: longe fugit qui suos fugit.

**habuit enim oracuarios servos**—*i.e.*, auricularios. Ducange: auricularius, ὠτακουστής. *Gloss.* *Isidor.*: Auricularius auscultator. Saepius vero pro

fido consilario. *Lib. II.*, Samuel 23: Fecitque eum sibi David auricularium a secreto (πρὸς τὰς ἀκοὰς αὐτοῦ. Rönsch., 131), *i.e.*, secretarium, consiliarium.—FRIEDL.

**nunquam autem recte faciet qui cito credit.**—*Cf.* Eccl. 19, 4: 'He that is hasty to give credit, is light of heart, and shall be lessened.' Philocyl., *Poem. Adm.* 75: μὴ πίστει τάχιστα, πρὶν ἀτρεκέως πέρας ὄψει. Ovid, *a. a.* III. 685: Nec cito credideris: quantum cito credere laedat, Exemplum vobis non leve Procris erit.

**plane Fortunae filius.**—A usual expression. *Cf.* Hor., *S.* ii. 6, 49: ludos spectaverat una, Luserat in campo. Fortunae filius! omnes. Plin., *N. H.* viii. 43: tu qui—te ne alumnum quidem eius (*sc.* Fortunae) existumas, sed partum. Soph., *Œd. Tyr.* 1066: ἐγὼ δ' ἐμὰντὸν Παῖδα τῆς Τύχης νέμω.

**facile est autem, ubi omnia quadrata currunt.**—*Cf.* Throc., *Id.* xv. 24: Ἐν ὀλβίῳ, ὀλβια πάντα.

**corneolus fuit.**—*Cf.* Catul. xxiii. 12: corpora sicciora cornu.

**aetatem bene ferebat.**—*Cf.* Macrob., *Sat.* III. 1: M. Cicero cum apud Damasippum cenaret et ille vino mediocri posito diceret, 'bibite Falernum hoc, annorum quadraginta est,' 'bene' inquit 'aetatem fert.' Seneca, *Epp.* 88, 6: scire, cum minor Hecuba fuerit quam Helena, quare tam male tulerit aetatem.

**niger tanquam corvus.**—*Cf.* Apul., *Met.* II. 9: corvina nigredine.

**omnis minervae homo.**—*Cf.* omnis musae mancipium, 68.

**quod nec ad caelum nec ad terram pertinet.**—

App. *prov.* iv. 47: οὔτε γῆς οὔτε οὐρανὸν ἀπτεται· ἐπὶ τῶν περιπτῶν καὶ μηδὲν πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα συντελούντων. Lucian, *Alexand.*: ὁκτώ μοι χρησμοὺς ἔπεμψεν, οὔτε γῆς φασὶν οὔτε οὐρανὸν ἀπτομενους. Erasm., *Chil.* v. 44: narrat is, quod nec ad caelum nec ad terram pertinet. —FRIEDL.

**quid annona mordet.**—*Quid est quantum.*—

BÜCH. I. Note the indicat. instead of the subjunctive.

**aediles male eveniat.**—Græcism.

**serva me servabo te.**—*Cf.* manus manum lavat, 46.

**isti—maxillae semper Saturnalia agunt.**—

With the Romans the Saturnalia was celebrated in December, in commemoration of the liberty of the golden age of Saturn, when there was no slave, no master, but all equal; also to testify to their joy that midwinter was past, and spring and summer approaching. For the expression, *Cf.* Seneca, *Apocol.* 12: dicebam vobis—non semper Saturnalia erunt.

**leones**—*i.e.*, fortes.

**cum primum ex Asia veni.**—*Cf.* tam magnus ex Asia veni quam hic candelabrus est, 75.

**similia sicilia interiores et larvas sic istos percolopabant.**—Ego in praesenti de certa emendatione illorum desperavi, latere autem opinor conditionale enuntiatum huius generis, *si milio silicia* (fraude pistorum).—BÜCH. I.

**percolopabant.**—Guericke doubts if this is a genuine example of *o* for *a*, as it is the only one

in Petronius, and might easily have been a copyist's error.

**ut illis Jupiter iratus esset.**—*Cf.* Athana tibi irata sit curabo, 58. Ego si mentior genios vestros iratos habeam, 62.

**piper, non homo.**—*Cf.* *phantasia, non homo*, etc., and the Neapolitan expression, *è tutto pepe*.

**cum quo audacter posses in tenebris micare.**—*Cf.* Cic., *Offic.* iii. 19, 77: a quibus (*sc.* rusticis) natum est id quod iam tritum est vetustate proverbium; cum enim fidem alicuius bonitatemque laudent, dignum esse dicunt quicum in tenebris mices; *de fin.* ii. 62, 52: Cur iustitia laudatur? Aut nude est hoc contritum vetustate proverbium, quocum in tenebris, etc; Augustin, *de trin.* 8, 5: Nam ubi id volumus, facile habemus, ut alia omittam, vel micando digitis tribus. Porro cum quo mices in tenebris, ei liberum est, si velit fallere; Front., *in Marc. Aurel.* i. 2: aliud scurrarum proverbium: cum quo in tenebris mices.

**nec schemas loquebatur.**—Instead of *schemata*. *Cf.* Suet., *Tib.* 43: exemplar imperatae schemae; Apul., *Met.* iv. 20: vanis corpore sui schemis ac motibus. Mart. iii. 68, 7: Schemate non dubio, sed aperte nominat illam.

**nec sudavit unquam nec expuit, puto eum nescio quid Asiadis habuisse.**—*Cf.* Varr., *in Cat.*: Persae propter exercitationes pueriles modicas eam sunt consecuti corporis siccitatem, ut neque spuerent, neque emungerentur sufflatore corpore essent. Hdt., *Cl.* 99: πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἔτι, γελᾶν τε καὶ πτύειν ἀντίον καὶ ἅπασιν εἶναι τοῦτό γε αἰσχρόν. Xen., *Cyrop.*

i. 2: *Ἀισχρόν μιν γὰρ ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐστὶ Πέρσαις καὶ τὸ ἀποπτύειν, καὶ τὸ ἀπομύττεσθαι, καὶ τὸ φύσης μεσοῦς φαίνεσθαι.* Catul. xxiii. 16: A te sudor abest, abest saliva.

**annona pro luto erat.**—*Cf.* Eng.: Cheap as dirt. Aurum pro luto haberemus, 51. Omnia pro luto haberemus, 67. Plaut., *Fruc.* 556: qui bona sua pro stercore habet.

**nunc oculum bublum vidi maiorem.**—*Cf. offla,* 58; *ridiclei,* 56.

**sed quare nos habemus.**—*Nos* pleonastic. *Cf. Damnavi ego,* 41.

**trium cauniarum.**—As we say: Not worth a fig. Caunus, whence these figs came, was a very ancient town in Caria, modern Kaiguez.

**sed si nos coleos haberemus.**—*Cf.* Pers., S. i. 103: Haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni Viveret in nobis? and 113: si quid ingenii Sanguinis haberemus.

**domi leones foras, vulpes.**—For *foris*. *Cf.* Plut., *Sul.*, οἴκοι λέοντες, ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ δ' ἀλώπεκες. Epictet., *Diss.* iv. 5, 36: οἴκοι λέοντες, ἐν Ἐφέσῳ δ' ἀλώπεκες, and in the next line, ἐν σχολῇ λέοντες, ἔξω δ' ἀλώπεκες. Aristoph., *Pax.* 1189: οἴκοι λέοντες, ἐν μαχρῇ δ' ἀλώπεκες. Synesius has Ἐν μὲν εἰρήνῃ θρασυῖς, ἐν δὲ πολέμῳ δειλοί. Similar phrases occur in Tert. also.

**casulas meas vendam.**—*Cf.* casulas nostras, 46.

**stolatae.**—This was the specially distinctive garment of the Roman *matrons* (as the *toga* was of the men), worn particularly on solemn occasions.

**in clivum**—*i.e.*, to the temple of Jove, which was situated on a commanding height.

**urceatim plovebat.**—*Cf.* Italian, 'Piovere a



orci'; French, 'Pleuvor à seaux'; English, 'To rain in bucketfuls.'

**udi tanquam mures.**—On analogy with the English, 'Like a drowned rat.' *Udi*, non *udae* dixit quia praeter matronas quae praecipuum in illa pompa locum tenebant ne magistratus quidem cum reliquo populo deerant.—BÜCH. I.

**dii pedes lanatos habent.**—*Cf.* Macrob., *Sat.* I. 5: Saturnum Apollodorus alligari ait per annum laneo vinculo, et solvi ad diem sibi festum—*i.e.*, mense hoc Decembri, atque inde proverbium ductum, deos laneos pedes habere.

**centonarius.**—A factor of rags to be soaked in water for the extinction of fire. The *collegia fabrum et centonarium* frequently seen in inscriptions are fire-brigades.—FRIEDL.

**quod hodie non est, cras erit: sic vita truditur.**—Membra puto poetae.—BÜCH. I. *Cf.* Hor., *C.* ii. 18, 15: Truditur dies die. Seneca, *brev. vit.* 17, 6: per occupationes vitae trudetur.

**et ecce.** *Cf.* et ecce canes Laconici, 40.

**est caldicerebrius.**—*Cf.* non sum natura caldicerebrius, 58.

**miscix.**—Same as *miscellio*. Paul, *Fest.* p. 123, 7: miscelliones appellantur qui non sunt certae sententiae sed variorum mixtorumque iudiciorum sunt.

**et sempiterno nominabitur.**—*Cf.* Test. Porcelli: bene conditi de bonis condimentis nuclei, piperis et mellis, ut nomen meum in sempiternum nominetur.

**iam mannos aliquot habet.**—Büch. reads *Manios* and annotates, *homines rusticos ineptosve*.

**sed sibi quisque peccat.**—*Cf.* Catul. xxii. 20: suus cuique attributus est error.

**sed subolfacio quod nobis epulum daturus est Mammaea.**—Guericke, p. 64, takes *quod* as = ὅτι; he says:—fortasse—coniunctionis quod usum post verba sentiendi et dicendi loco acc. cum inf. comparatum esse graecae coniunctionis ὅτι usu principio orationis directae exortum esse accipiamus, etsi, num ex lingua graeca hic usus originem petierit, non diiudicem. Cum vero iam Caesaris tempore—nam de illo loco. Pl., *As.* I. 3, 37: equidem scio iam filius quod amet meus. dubitare licet, *Cf.* Holtze, I. 244—‘quod’ sic post ‘renuntiare’ legamus. B. *Hisp.* 36, i. 10, 2: haec vulgo consuetudo fuisse et ita sermone rustico communi attribuenda videtur esse. Huc spectant etiam exempla Plewii, p. 48, sq. et Roenschii 402: Ex hoc genere sunt ap. Petr. 45: subolfacio, etc., 46. dixi quod mustella comedit. *Cf.* Max. 9, 5; Wilm. E.I., 1519 (*a.* 129): dixit quod abest cohors. 71: scis quod dedi epulum; *Cf.* Prob. 18, 7. Lamprid, Al. Sev., 67, 1. Marc. 10, 4, 131: vides, quod excitavi leporem. *Cf.* etiam Wilm. E.I., 28, 60 (*a.* 344, *Paest.*): credimus quod dignetur; speramus, quod dignetur.

**subolfacio—epulum.**—Probably with reference to the spices which, according to the Greek custom, were burned on such occasions.

**Mammaea.**—Only known as a woman’s name, and hence doubted by Heinsius and Bücheler. Burmann conjectures *Mamma* or *Mama*.—FRIEDL.

**et meis.**—Hoc est collegio centonarum.—BÜCH. I. eripiat Norbano totum favorem.—Norbanus

figures as a man of high rank in 46, where Phileros causicus—nunc etiam Norbanum extendit.

**plenis velis hunc vinciturum**—*i.e.*, at his ease. *Cf.* Cic., *pr. domo*, 10, 24, plenissimis velis navigares. Quintil. *decl.* 12, 16: plenis velis mors venit. Hieronym., *Epp.* 18, 1: plenis ut aiunt ventis ingenii sui intendere vela, and monumenti mei facias plenis velis euntes, 71.

**vinciturum**.—For *victurum*. In petenda aedilitate coloniae.—BÜCH. I.

**iam meliores bestiarios vidi**.—*Bestiarii* were criminals condemned to fight, and who, not being trained like the other gladiators, were, as a rule, unskilful in the art.

**occidit de lucerna equites**.—Prof. Friedländer says: 'Mannikins, as seen on lamp-covers, on which gladiatorial subjects were frequent.' That seems to me unsatisfactory, considering *de lucerna*. We have *de nocte*, *de vigilia*, *de die*, *de luce*, etc.—by night, about night, etc.; then why not *de lucerna*, about or by lamplight? If Petronius meant as suggested, we should think he would have found or framed a suitable adjective, and he does not scruple about word-making. Any way we take the passage, it gives an unsatisfactory meaning; the sentence appears abrupt. Another reading is, 'meliores bestiarios vidi occidi de lucerna; et quidem, putares eos gallos gallinaceos,' which plainly is not correct.

**burdubasta**.—Compositum e burdo vel burdone et basternae bastagaeve primordiis.—BÜCH. I.

**qui habebat nervia praecisa**.—*Cf.* nam succisi

poplites membra non sustinent, 1. Varr., *Men.* 368 : Briseidem—quae eius nervia tractare solebat.

**unus alicuis flaturae fuit.**—Same as *flatus*, here the vulgar equivalent of *fortitudo*.

**qui et ipse ad dictata pugnavit**—*i.e.*, according to code, without dash and style.

**omnes postea secti sunt**—*i.e.*, scourged by the attendant *μαστιγόποροι*. Cf. Hor., *Epod.* 4, 11 : sectus flagellis hic triumviralibus ; Ovid, *Am.* ii. 7, 22 : Tergaque—verbere secta. Not, as De Guerle somewhat ingeniously suggests, that ils blessaient eux-mêmes, et se coupaient quelquefois un bras pour émouvoir la compassion des spectateurs et obtenir qu'on leur sauvât la vie.

**"adhibete."**—Virgas ferrumque.—BÜCH., *ed. min.*

**plane fugae merae.**—Cf. plane matus sum., 41 ; mero meridie, 37, etc.

**manus manum lavat.**—Cf. Seneca, *Apocol.* I. : manus manum lavat. Epicharm : ἡ δὲ χεὶρ τὰν χεῖρα νίψει. Menand : χεὶρ χεῖρα νίπτει, δάκτυλός τε δάκτυλον. Sp. prov. : Una mana lava á la otra, y ambas la cara.

**argutat.**—Instead of *argutatur*. Cf. Prop., I. 6, 7. : illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes ; and, nec mu nec ma argutas, 57.

**non es nostrae fasciae.**—This expression here only. Cf. Pers. 5, 115 : cum fueris nostrae—farinae ; and Eng. : 'One of our batch.'

**pauperorum.**—Cf. inscriptio, a. p. Ch. 341 : apud Henzemun, 7355 ; 'amator pauperorum bixit ;' et 'fecit amatrix pauperorum.'—BÜCH. I.

**prae literas.**—Cf. prae mala sua, 39.

**te persuadeam.**—Acc. for dat. Cf. persuadeo hospitem nostrum, 62.

**casulas nostras.**—Cf. casulas meas, 44.

**belle erit.**—Cf. aequè est, 42; bene fuit, 65; suaviter sit, 75; solebas suaviter esse, 61, 64; sit vinearum largiter, 71.

**cicaro meus.**—Cf. ad dexteram ponas statuam Fortunatae — et cicaronum meum, 71.

**iam quattuor partes dicit**—*i.e.*, He is now in four times. It was division which was taught the Roman youth; not multiplication, as with us.

**in aves morbosus est.**—Cf. Eng.: a morbid taste.

**cardeles.**—For *cardueles* (Cf. Italian: *cardello*). This elision occurred chiefly in old Latin; Festus, pp. 243-5: pascalis Cato dixit pro pascualis; pp. 301-305; pro suos antiqui sos ponebant. Later it became frequent in the *sermo rusticus*, CIL., I, 1065, 1268, *unguentarius*; III., 1967, *Febrarius* (in *Dalmatia*). —GUERICKE.

**dixi quod mustella comedit.**—Cf. scis quod epulum dedi, 71, etc.

**nenias**—*i.e.*, nugae. Cf. gallum gallinaceum, penthiacum et eiusmodi nenias rustici faciunt, 47.

**Graeculis calcem impingit.**—This appears to me to be a metaphor from horsemanship: 'He has dug his heel into'—*i.e.*, is progressing favourably. The usual interpretation is the reverse.

**etiam si magister eius sibi placens fit.**—Cf. Seneca, *de benef.* v. 7, 4: non minus placens sibi et se suspiciens, et ut ita dicam, adsentator suus. Id., *Epp.* 59, 14: animi tenor erecti et placentis sibi.

*Ib.* 88, 37: liberalium artium consecratio molestos, verbosos, intemperativos, sibi placens facit. *Ib.* 115, 18: magnus et opinionem securus et ob ipsa quae aliis displicent, sibi placens. *Brev. vit.* 22: sibi displicens; and, non tantum sibi placeret, 44.

**sed venit, dem literas, sed non vult laborare**—*i.e.*, ut dem.

**libra rubricata.**—Instead of *libros rubricatos*: law books, whose titles were written in red. *Cf.* Eng.: rubrics.

**ad domusionem.**—*Cf.* in domusionem—literas didici, 48. Varr., *Men.* 517: Diogenem literas scisse domusioni quod satis esset.

**literis sane inquinatus est.**—For *imbutus*, a joke. *Cf.* Seneca, *Ep.* 59, 9: diu in istis vitiis iacuimus, elui difficile est, non enim inquinati sumus, sed infecti.

**aut tonstreinum aut praeconem aut certe causidicum.**—*sc.* opus.—FRIEDL.

**praeconem.**—*Cf.* Mart. v. 57, 10: Si duri puer ingeni videtur, Praeconem facias, vel architectum.

**Phileronem.**—Like *Niceronem*, 63.

**Phileronem causidicum.**—Not the same as mentioned in 43.—FRIEDL.

**collo circumferebat onera venalia.**—*Cf.* modo solebat collo suo ligna portare, 37.

**literae thesaurum est, et artificium nunquam moritur.**—For *thesaurus*. *Cf.* Hipparch: πολὶ γὰρ μὲν ἐστὶ κτῆμα τιμιώτατον Ἀπασιν ἀνθρώποισιν εἰς τὸ ξῆν, τέχνη—ἡ τέχνη δὲ σώζεται.

**eiusmodi fabulae vibrabant.**—*Cf.* (pila) inter manus lusu expellente vibrabant, 27.

**nec medici se inveniunt.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Controv.* III., *præf.* 13: agendum istos declamatores produc in senatum, in forum—vix se invenient. *Ib.*, *de benef.* v. 12, minusque se inveniunt, quo in maiorem partem inciderent.

**taeda ex aceto.**—*Cf.* Plin., *N. H.* xxiv. 41: taeda decocta in aceto dolores efficaciter conluunt.

**nemo nostrum solide natus est.**—*Cf.* tanquam solidos alligaturus, quibus non soleat venter iniuriam facere, 102. This was a Stoic axiom, and, as it seems to me, is here intended as a pun—*i.e.*, We are only the shadow of a dream, etc.: unsubstantial, and then in literal sense, solid.

**foras.**—For *foris*. *Cf.* *foras cenat*, 30.

**lasani.**—For *lasana*.

**minutalia.**—*Cf.* *Leg. conviv.*, ed. Büch. 12: item porro de ossibus fractis placuit convenitque ut in minutalibus solidus. *Tert.*, *de hab. mul.* i. 6: et calculos eiusdem terrae minutalia.

**subinde castigamus crebris potinuculis risum.**—*Cf.* *Hor.*, *S.* ii. 8, 64: Varius mappa compescere risum vix poterat.

**dum nolunt sibi verum dicere.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *tranquil.*, *an.* i. 16: non est enim, quod magis aliena iudices adulatione nos perire quam nostra. quis enim sibi verum, dicere ausus est?

**in media lautitiarum, quod aiunt, clivo laborare.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Epp.* 92, 15: an quae res tantum valet, ut ereptum calamitatibus inter beatos locet, non potest adicere quod superest ut beatissimam faciat? in summo deficit clivo? *Id.*, *ib.* 31, 4: clivum istum uno, si potes, spiritu exsupera. Ovid,

*Epp.* 19, 41: mille doli restant, clivo sudamus in imo; and, lassus tanquam caballus in clivo, 134.

**lautitiarum.** — *Cf.* cum has ergo miraremur lautitias, 27, etc.

**nomenculator.** — In the times of the Republic those who desired to attain to high offices were obliged to observe many little attentions, not only to people of distinction, but also towards the common citizens. Their houses were open to the visits of everybody, and when they were out-of-doors they were expected to remember all their names, and say something agreeable to them. As it was impossible to recollect at a moment's notice the name and circumstances of each one, there were slaves (*nomenclatores*) whose duty consisted in remembering the names of those they met, and informing their master.—BEKKER'S GALLUS.

**petauristarios**—*i.e.*, those who practised on the *petaurum* (πέταυρον), and generally.

**sicut in circulis mos est.** — Circles of people who formed in the streets and squares round performers with wild animals and the like. *Cf.* Mart. ii. 86, 11: Scribat carmina circulis Palaemon (*i.e.*, for the man in the street); similarly, *coronae*.

**penthiacum.** — Vespae Iudic. coci et pistoris Riese Anthol. Lat. 199, 77: est Bromio Pentheus, est et mihi de bove Pentheus. A dish so called because the meat of which it was composed was cut up in pieces like Pentheus.—FRIEDL.

**vitulos aeno coctos solent facere.** — *Cf. Test. Porcell:* Magirus cocus dixit, 'transi,' puer, affer mihi de cocina cultrum, ut hunc porcellum faciam cruentum.



**ex quota decuria es?**—Note the pomposity of Trimalchio. Cf. Columell, *r.r.* I: Separandi sunt aratores a vinitoribus, et ab aratoribus aequae mediastini. Classes etiam non maiores quam demum hominum faciendae; quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, et maxime probaverunt.

**et cocum quidem potentiae admonitum in culinam obsonium duxit.**—The *cod.* has: *et quidem cocum*, which Bücheler rightly transposes: *et cocum quidem*; and even then the sentence does not make sense, for it is the cook who takes away the *obsonium*, and not it the cook. Segebade adds: recte hunc locum iam Burmannus partim coniectura Tilebomeni usus mutavit ita: cocus potentiae admonitus, which is what the sense demands.

**vinum—vos oportet bonum faciatis.**—Cf. hoc vinum vos oportet suave faciatis, 39.

**ad salivam facit.**—Cf. Mart. x. 45, 6: non facit ad stomachum nostra lagena tuum.

**Africam ire.**—For *in Africam*. Praepositio abest sive secundum vulgi usum a Spartiano Apuleique comprobatur sive quia terra illa urbis instar Trimalchionis videtur.—BÜCH. I.

**in domusionem—litteras didici.**—Cf. ad domusionem, etc., 46.

**studia fastiditum.**—For *fastidivisse*.

**peristasim declamationis tuae.**—Jul. Vict. Rhet. i. 1: Scire autem est rem, de qua dicturus sis, universam pernoscere—et peristasin causae quam susceperis, et iu ea iudicatum, τὸ κρινόμενον, per singulos proprii status articulos investigare—Accepto igitur themate primum circumstantiam sectare debes, cuius

partes sunt hae: 'quis, quid, quando, ubi, cur, quem-admodum, quibus, adminiculis.' Quint. iii. 5, 18: causam nunc intellegamus *ὑπόθεσιν*, negotium *περίσταςιν*. *Id.* v. 10, 104: hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus ex circumstantia, quia *περίσταςιν* dicere aliter non possumus vel ex eis quae cuiusque causae propria sunt.—FRIEDL.

**pauper et dives inimici erant.**—A stock subject of argumentation with rhetoricians. *Cf.* Seneca, *Contr.* II. iv. 2: Pauper cum haberet filium et divitem inimicum filiam habentem, etc. Collignon compares Trimalchio's uncouth interruption to Seneca, *Contr.* ix. 6, 12: Cestius pueriliter se dixisse intellegebat: Mater quid est venenum? Deridebat enim Murredium qui hanc sententiam imitatus in epilogo, cum adloqui cepisset puellam et diceret—rea es, fecerat respondentem puellam: Pater, quid est rea?

**nam Sibyllam quidem Cumis ego ipse oculis meis vidi in ampulla pendere.**—Justin Martyr: Hanc Sibyllam Babylone ortam ad Campaniae oras nescio quomodo pervenisse ferunt, ubi responsa dedit, in urbe, cui Cumae nomen est, sexto a Baiis lapide. Videmus sane, ea in urbe cum essemus, locum quendam ubi basilicam ingentem uno fabri-factum saxo conspeximus. In media basilica nobis ostenderunt tria solia, ex eodem, excisa lapide, quibus aqua repletis lavisse ibi eam, et stolea sumpta in penitissimam se basilica aedem eodem exstructam saxo abdere, atque in media ea aede super sublimiore gradu et throno considerare solitam, et sortes promulgasse dixerunt. But he makes no mention of the *ampulla*.

**exinteratus.**—*Cf.* cocus—qui oblitus fuerat porcum exinterare, 54.

**voca, voca cocum in medio.**—Note Trimalchio's trepidation: 'Call in the cook; quick, hurry up!'

**in medio.**—Trimalchio's thought is: 'Bring him in, and let him remain here while I question him;' hence *in medio*, instead of the strictly grammatical *in medium*.

**plane—hic debet servus esse nequissimus.**—*Cf.* nequissimus servus, 69; nequissimi servi, 30. Plaut., *Asin.* i. 1. 104: Non esse servus peior hoc quisquam potest.

**in lance—Corinthia.**—*Cf.* asellus Corinthius, 31. Pliny says that Corinthian bronze was composed of gold, silver, and copper, of which there were three kinds—white, in which silver predominated; yellow, in which gold predominated; and the third, in which the metals were in equal proportions.

**nesapium.**—*Cf.* Terent. Scaur. *De orthogr.* G.-L. vii. 12, 4: nesapus qui non sapit.

**valde bene scio.**—*Cf.* valde falsum est., 71, etc. Cic., *Ep.* xv. 20: de ingenio eius valde existmavi bene.

**cum Ilium captum est, Hannibal, homo vafer et magnus stelio, etc.**—Note how delightfully Trimalchio, as usual, shows his learning, and mixes up Ilium and Corinth, Hannibal and Mummius.

**statuncula.**—Weinhold cites (the diminutive) *statunculum* (*statua*), Petr. 50, as due to the influence of *signum* (he is speaking of forms which assumed the gender of some synonymous substantive). It seems more likely one of the numerous

Græcisms in the speech of the semi-Greek Trimalchio, to whom the Latin *signum* would be less apt to occur than the Greek ἡ εἰκών, *statua*, with its corresponding diminutive τὸ εἰκονίον, *statunculum*.—COOPER.

**ego malo mihi vitrea.**—*Cf.* Tertull., *de Resurr.*, 8: malo mihi salutem peccatoris.

**fuit tamen faber qui fecit phialem vitream.**—This story is related by John of Salisbury, iv. 5; Pliny, *N. H.* i. 36; Dion Cassius, i. 57; Isidorus, xvi. 6.

**admissus ergo Caesarem.**—When the preposition is contained in the verb, it is sometimes omitted before the noun. *Cf.* Hor., *S.* ii. 3: abstinuit vim uxore et nato.

**fecit se porrigere Caesari.**—For *effecit*.

**vide modo.**—Trimalchio says: 'Listen further' to some one who interrupted.

**martiolum.**—Only here.

**otio**—*i.e.*, in otio, otiose. *Cf.* Phaedr. i. 25, 6.

**hoc facto putabat se solium Iovis tenere.**—*Cf.* Hor., *Epp.* i. 17, 34: Res gerere et captos ostendere civibus hostes Attingit solium Iovis et caelestia tentat. Stat., *S.* iii. 1, 25: Sive tui (Herculis) solium Iovis et virtute parata astra tulit. Valer. Flacc. iii. 385: ad solium venere Iovis.

**aurum pro luto haberemus.**—*Cf.* annona pro luto erat, 44, etc.

**quemadmodum Cassandra occidit filios suos**—*i.e.*, Medea; Trimalchio makes another blunder.

**pueri mortui iacent sic ut vivere putes.**—A 'bull.' *Cf.* Ovid, *Met.* x. 250: virginis est verae

facies ut credere vivas. On parlait dans la petit feuille (de Strasbourg). Au tombeau du maréchal de Saxe et l'on disait avec ce ton précieux à la mode; la figure de la mort a tant d'expression qu'on pourrait dire qu'elle est pleine de vie.—JACOBS. Cf. Verg., *Aen.* vi. 848: Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore voltus, which Macaulay has in his mind when he says: (*Proph. of Cap.*) The stone that breathes and struggles, The brass that seems to speak.

**Hermerotis pugnas et Petraitis.**—Cf. Petraitis omnes pugnas, 71. They were gladiators.

**meum enim intelligere.**—*Enim* shows that there is something omitted before this. The expression is like *illud erat vivere*, 44. Cf. Pers. 5, 27: *scire tuum; velle suum*, 6, 38; *sapere nostrum*. There are no instances of this construction in Cicero's speeches, in Cæsar, or in Livy, a fact which stamps it as colloquial. But (1) the Infinitive is used as an Accusative after prepositions in Cic., *Fin.* 2, 13: *inter optime valere et gravissime aegrotare*; Hor., *S.* ii. 5, 69: *praeter plorare*; Ovid, *Her.* 7, 164: *praeter amasse*. (2) The Infinitive is used as a neuter substantive with a pronoun or an adjective in the colloquial of the classical period, and generally in post-Augustan Latin—e.g., Plaut., *Curc.* 28: *tuom amare*; *Bacch.* 158: *hic vereri perditit*; Cic., *Att.* 13, 21, 3: *inhibere illud tuum*; *ib.* 13, 28, 2: *cum vivere ipsum turpe sit vobis*; *Fam.* 15, 12, 2: *ut ipsum vinci contemnerent*; *Brut.* 37: *ipsum Latine loqui*; *de Or.* 26: *hoc ipsum nihil agere*; Hor., *Ep.* i. 7, 28: *reddes dulci loqui, reddes ridere deorum*; Plin. 7, 187:

ipsum cremare; Quint. i. 1, 28: scribere ipsum. In Cicero's dialogues it is safer to assume that the construction is a conscious imitation of the Greek  $\tau\acute{o}$  and infinitive.—*Fin.* i. 1: totum hoc displicet philosophari; *Tusc.* 4, 20: ipsum illud aemulari; *ib.* 5, 11: hoc beate vivere; *Parad., Stoic.* 3, 1: ipsum illud peccare; *Fin.* 2, 27: beate vivere nos in voluptate ponitis; 2, 6: hoc non dolere; 3, 13: sapere solum ipsum. (3) The infinitive as a substantive with a genitive case is found in Val. Max., 7, 3, 7: cuius non dimicare vincere fuit; Seneca, *Ep.* 101, 13: quid autem huius vivere est? *Cons. ad Polyb.*, 16, 12: hoc fuit eius lugere; and in later Latin. Connington on Pers., 1, 9: quoting *Wölffl.*; *Arch. f. Lat. Lex.*, iii. 70, *sqq.*

**nugax.**—*Cf.* abstinax, 43.

**missionem dedit puero.**—*Cf.* puer missionem rogabat, 54.

**hilarius bibit.**—*Cf.* hilaresque convivae, 39, etc.

**cordacem nemo melius ducit.**—Saltationis genus lascivum, et ideo probrosum, nec fere usurpatum, nisi ebrius.—SCHEFFER. In Lucian's  $\Upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho\nu\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  Silenus is aptly represented as dancing the *cordax* while the gods sit at table.

$\text{Μάδεια περιμάδεια.}$ —In quibus cum Medae nomen agnouissem, Perimēden alteram esse Ribberkii me commonefecit concl. Theocrito, ii. 16 ( $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon\ \tau\iota\ \text{Μηδείας, μ\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon\ \xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\ \text{Περιμ\acute{\eta}\delta\eta\varsigma}$ ) ubi hae pharmaceutriae consociantur. Nam ut  $\text{Μ\acute{\eta}\delta\eta}$  et  $\text{Μ\acute{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha}$  ita  $\text{Περιμ\acute{\eta}\delta\eta}$  et  $\text{Περιμ\acute{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha}$  videtur pronuntiata esse; offendit tamen  $\eta$  cum  $\alpha$  commutata. principium est cantici quod cordacem saltantes canebant fortasse trochaeis com-

positi, qui κορδακιώτεροι erant iudice Aristotele.—BÜCH. I.

**prodisset in medium.**—*Cf.* ultimo etiam in medium processit, 69.

**actuarius.**—Here with the meaning given in the Gloss. Græco-Lat., C. Gloss. ii., p. 467a: ὑπομνηματογράφος, actuarius, memorialius (*sic*).—FRIEDL.

**tanquam urbis acta.**—*Cf.* the *acta diurna* of Tacitus.

**Nastæ.**—Also in Mart. ix. 87, 5, as a slave name.

**excanduit Trimalchio.**—*Cf.* unus ex collibertis Trimalchionis excanduit, 57.

**testamenta quibus Trimalchio cum elogio exheredabatur.**—*Cf.* Quint., *Decl.* 325: Lemma (dives decessit herede instituto bonorum omnium paupere et elogio tali, peto ut hanc haereditatem restituas—ei cui rogavi). Cic., *Cluent.* 43, 135: elogium recitasti de testamento—idcirco se exheredasse filium quod, etc. Quint. vii. 4, 20: si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit elogio, propterea quod, etc. August., *Ser. de vit. et mor cleric:* Ambos exheredavit, illum cum laude, istum cum elogio.—FRIEDL.

**baro.**—Again at 63.

**cornicines.**—*Cf.* novum acroama, cornicines in triclinium adduci, 78.

**tricas meras.**—*Cf.* mero meridie, etc.

**cum maxime haec dicente Gaio puer.**—For the use of *maxime* with the participle, *Cf.* Seneca, *Epp.* 61, 2: tanquam me cum maxime scribentem mors evocatura sit.

**catastrophæ.**—Here only. *Cf.* nec diu mirari licuit tam elegantas strophas, 60.

**nec enim adhuc exciderat cocus ille.**—*Cf.* quae iam exciderant memoriae meae, 56.

**quam in praecipiti res humanae essent.**—*Cf.* Lucian, *Vit. auct.*: τὰντ' ὁδύρομαι, καὶ ὅτι ἔμπεδον οὐδέν, ἀλλάκως εἰς κυκλεῶνα πάντα συνειλέονται. Juv. i. 148: Omne in praecipiti vitium stetit. Cels. ii. 6: Aeger est in praecipiti.

**quod non expectes ex transverso fit—et supra nos Fortuna negotia curat.**—*Cf.* non multum oportet consilio credere, quia suam habet Fortuna rationem; and Shakespeare: 'There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will.'

**ex transverso fit.**—Idiomatic. *Cf.* Seneca, *vit. beat.* 15, 6: morbos dico, funera, debilitates et cetera ex transverso in vitam humanam incurrentia.

**Mopsum Thracem.**—A tragic poet.

**quid putes inter Ciceronem et Publilium interesse?**—What a pair for comparison!

**Publium.**—Friedländer says: It seems incredible that an author like Petronius should have inserted such a long extract from another writer, which does not in the least contribute to the characteristics of his Trimalchio. The fragment seems loosely put together, reflects more the spirit than the style of Syrus; that the elegance of the verse and the alliteration correspond well with the time of Syrus—Bücheler remarks in *Wölfflin. Publ. Syri Sententiae*, prol. p. 13. Fattening of peacocks: Plin., *N. H.* x. 45; Varr., *r. r.* iii. 6; Eating young storks: Hor., *S.* ii. 2, 39. Numidian fowl (*gallinae africanae*): Varr., *r. r.* iii. 9, 10. Hor., *Epod.* (*afra avis*)



2. 53. Extravagance in precious stones from Pompey's triumph over Mithridates: Plin., *N. H.* xxxvii. 12. In pearls, *circ. Sull. temp.*, Plin., *N. H.* ix. 123. Ribbeck takes these lines as being really those of Publius Syrus, as also Mösseler and Wehle. Bernardy and Orelli are of opinion that they are rather an imitation of Syrus than a genuine text of his.

**bacam Indicam.**—A usual word for a pearl. Cf. Hor., *S.* 2, 3, 241: diluit insignem bacam. Pers. 2, 66: haec (pulpa) bacam conchae rasisse—iussit.

**Carchedonicos ignes lapideos.**—Græcism for *Punici*. Cf. Plin., *N. H.* xxxvii. 92: principatum habent carbunculi a similitudine ignium appellati—Horum Genera Indici et Garamantici quos et Carchedonios vocavere propter opulentiam Carthaginis magnae.

**zmaragdum.**—Cf. Varr., *Men.* 282: imperito nonnunquam concha videtur margarita, vitrum smaragdus.

**ad quam rem.**—Cf. Varr., *Men.* 532 xvii. (Büch.): ad quam rem nobis est confluviū, ad quam rem urnarium?

**nummularium, qui per argentum aes videt.** Cf. Plin., *N. H.* xxxiii. 132: miscuit denario triumvir Antonius ferrum, miscent aera falsae monetae—igitur ars facta denarios probare.

**et facinus indignum, aliquis ovillam est et tunicam habet.**—Cf. Mart. xiii. 87, similarly of the *murex*: Sanguine de nostro tinctas, ingrate, lacernas, Induis, et non est hoc satis, esca sumus.

**est.**—ēdo.

**quae mel vomunt, etiamsi dicuntur illud a Jove afferre.**—*Cf.* Verg., *G.* iv.: Protinus aerii mellis caelestia dona.

**philosophos de negotio deiciebat.**—*Cf.* de lectis deiecti sumus, 70. Seneca, *Ep.* 88, 44: Zenon Electes omnia negotia de negotio deieciat.

**pittacia.**—πιττάκιον, literally, a leaf out of writing-tablets. This was a favourite amusement with the Romans; Nero was particularly given to it.

**argentum sceleratum: perna—acetabula.**—Latinum vocabulum σκελίδος graecae simile elegit Trimalchio.—BÜCH. I.

**cervical: offla collaris allata est.**—*Cervicale* proprie dicitur quod ad collum pertinet.—BÜCH. I.

**offla.**—For *offula*.

**serisapia et contumelia: xerophagi ex sapa—et contus cum malo.**—Friedländer takes *serisapia* as = ὀψιμάθεια; *contumelia* is resolved into *contus cum malo*. The substantive *xerophagi*, which Friedl. reads and which I have adopted (in Christian writers, prison food; Tertull., *Jejun.* 12: revelationes—quae xerophagiis extorquentur), gives an adjective ξηροφάγιος. *Xerophagi*, *sc.* *panes* might have been, as he goes on to say, the name for hard-baked bread for storing.

**porri et persica: flagellum et cultrum accipit.**—Jacobs rightly explains that *porri* means *flagellum*, that one of the two kinds of *porrum* was called *sectile* or *sectivum* (*Cf.* Mart. iii. 87, 8), and *flagello secare* was a usual expression (*Cf.* omnes postea secti sunt., 45).—FRIEDL.

**persica.**—A *persecando* duxit Studerus, respici conflatas 'per' et 'sica' voces censebat Oriolius, acinacem Persicum Burmannus, Persei harpen alius.—BÜCH. I.

**passeres et muscarium; uvam passam et mel atticum.**—Mel cum allectans impedensque muscas perdat, muscarii. (fly-fan. Mart. xiv. 67 and 71: m. pavoninum and bubulum) instar est.—BÜCH. I.

**cenatoria et forensia: offlam et tabulas.**—Dining garments. Cf. *accubitoria*, 30.

**forensia.**—Out-door dress.

**offlam.**—Corresponding to the *cenatoria*; something *ad cenandum*.

**tabulas.**—Corresponding to the *forensia*, as people usually had writing-tablets when going on their morning business to the Forum.

**canale et pedale; lepus et solea.**—Res cani pedibusque aptas (lepus et solea).—BÜCH. I.

**muraena et litera.**—*Litera* =  $\beta$ .

**intemperantis licentiae.**—Sc. *homo*. Cf. ego crudelissimae severitatis, 49.

**sublatis manibus.**—Cf. sublatis manibus, 40.

**excanduit.**—Cf. excanduit, 53, etc.

**is ipse qui supra me discumbebat.**—Cf. eum qui supra me accumbebat—*i.e.*, Hermeros.

**lautitias.**—Cf. cum has ergo miraremur lautitias, etc.

**ita tutelam huius loci habeam propitiam.**—Cf. Hieronym., in *Esaïam*. c. 57, vol. iii., p. 418, ed. Bened.: Hoc errore et pessima consuetudine vetustatis multarum provinciarum urbes laborant ipsaeque Roma orbis domina in singulis insulis

domibusque tutele simulacrum cereis venerans ac lucernis, quam ad tutionem aedium isto appellant nomine, ut tam intrantes quam exeuntes donus suas semper commoneantur erroris.—FRIEDL., *Inscr. ap. Grut.*, p. 105: *deo · tutel · genio · loci*.

**bellum pomum.**—An expression which Friedländer says is not on analogy with the ordinary word, 'fruit,' but is to be understood according to Grimm. D. W., Frucht 4, as *partus*, *fetus*.

**rideatur.**—Instead of *rideat*.

**larifuga.**—Only here; one who flies from his *lares*, a vagabond.

**nocturnus.** — *Cf.* sive ille planus fuit sive nocturnus grassator, 82.

**sed in molle carne vermes nascuntur**—*i.e.*, when the antecedent is present, the consequent follows as a matter of course.

**eques Romanus es.**—He recognises him as such by his gold rings, which he sneeringly refers to as *anulos buxeos*, at 58.—FRIEDL.

**Malui civis Romanus esse quam tributarius.**—He was not of the same mind as Milton's Lucifer (Par L. i. 260): . . . 'in my choice To reign is worth ambition, though in hell: Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.'

**ut nemini iocus sim.**—*Cf.* Hor., *S.* ii. 5: haec mea cura est ne quid tu perdas, neu sis iocus.

**homo inter homines sum.**—*Cf.* qui me hominem inter homines voluit esse, 39, etc.

**capite aperto ambulo.**—Once a sign of impudent arrogance. *Cf.* Plaut., *Capt.* 475: de foro tam aperto capite ad lenones eunt Quam in tribu sontis

aperto capite condemnant reos. Senec., *vit. beat.* 13, 2: luxuriatur et iam nude, aperto capite. Gregor. Cypr., i. 81: γυμνῇ τῇ κεφαλῇ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνασχύντως χωρούντων πρὸς πᾶν τὸ τυχόν.

**assem aerarium nemini debeo.**—The addition of *aerarium* is no useless tautology. He means to say: I owe no amount which has to be repaid in gold or silver; not even as much as has to be paid in the ordinary copper. Friedländer has an interesting note on this.

**constitutum habui nunquam.**—For *habere* with the infinitive perfect passive, Cf. Thielmann, Archiv. ii. 443. Cf. Cic., *ad Mar.*: Si quod constitutum habes cum podagra, fac in alium diem differas.—FRIEDL.

**“redde, quod debes.”**—Cf. Matt. xviii. 28: ‘And laying hold of him, he throttled him, saying: Pay what thou owest.’ Seneca, *de benef.* iii. 14: Aequissima vox est et ius gentium prae se ferens, redde quod debes.

**glebulas.**—Cf. Juv. 14, 166: saturabat glebula talis Patrem ipsum turbamque casae. Apul., *Met.* ix. 35: iamque tota frugalitate spoliatum ipsis etiam glebulis exterminare gestiebat. English: glebe.

**viginti ventres pasco.**—As we say, “mouths.” Cf. Seneca, *Ep.* 17, 3: Facile est autem pascere paucos ventres, nihil aliud desiderantes quam impleri. *Tranq. an.* 8, 8: tot ventres avidissimorum animalium tuendi sunt.

**mille denarios pro capite solvi.**—Cf. Seneca, *Epp.* 80, 4: peculium suum quod comparaverunt ventre fraudato, pro capite numerant.

**tu autem tam laboriosus es, ut post te non respicias.**—*Cf.* Ter., *Haut.* 60: Nullum remittis tempus neque te respicis. Luke ix. 62: 'No man putting his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.' It seems to me that this may have reference to a custom mentioned in Tert., *Apolog. adv. gent.* 33, as part of the ceremony of a triumphal procession: Nisi homo sit, non est imperator. Hominem se esse triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru admonetur. Suggestitur enim ei a tergo: Respice post te, hominem memento te, etc.

**in alio peduculum vides, in te ricinum non vides.**—A proverb, in different forms, common to many peoples. *Cf.* Matt. vii. 5: 'Cast out first the beam out of thy own eye, and then shalt thou see to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye;' also, Luke vi. 41, 42. Cic., *Tusc.* iii. 30, 73: est enim proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum. Seneca, *de ira* ii. 28, 8: aliena vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra sunt. Catull. 22, 21: sed non videmus, manticae quod in tergost. Hor., *S. i.* 3, 73: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicus Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius. Seneca, *vit. beat.*, 24, 4: papulas observatis alienas, obsiti plurimus ulceribus, etc. Plutarch, *de inim. util.*, 4 τὸ τοῦ τραγῆδον ἄλλων ἰατρὸς αὐτὸς ἀλκεῖ βρώων. Ambros., *de vid.* 10, 60: et dum alienis medemur ulceribus, ulcera nostra cumulemus. Hor., *S. i.* 3, 25: cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum, etc. Phaedr., iv. 10: Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas: Propriis repletam vitiis post tergum dedit, Alienis

ante pectus suspendit gravem. Hac re videre nostra mala non possumus; Alii simul delinquant, censores sumus.

**magister tuus homo maior natus.**—A vulgari-ism, and only here; in literary language *maior natus* is only to be found with a definite time. Cic., *p. Rosc.* 14, 39: annos natus maior XL.; Nepos., 21, 23: maior annos LX. natus, etc.—FRIEDL.

**lacticulosus.**—This form only here. Cf. Italian: Avere il latte alla bocca.

**tu beatior es: bis prande, bis cena.**—Cf. French prov.: 'Si tu es riche, mangez deux miches.'

**maiesto.**—Only here.

**dignitosso.** — Cf. sucossi, 38. Dignitosus, ἀξιωματικός, Corp. Gloss., ii. p. 49. Cf. Italian: dignitoso.—FRIEDL.

**cuius plūris erat unguis quam tu totus es.**—Cf. Porphy., *ad Hor.*, S. i. 4, 14: sensus ex proverbiali consuetudine ductus, solemus dicere 'minimo me digito provocat,' cum volumus quem intelligi tantum valere minimo digito, quantum alium totis viribus.

**et habebam in domo qui mihi pedem opponerent hac illac.**—Cf. Ovid, *Ex Ponto* 6, 7: perstat enim Fortuna tenax votisque malignum opponit nostros insidiosa pedem.

**genio illius gratias.**—Cf. ignoscet mihi genius tuus, 37.

**enatavi.**—Cf. Cic., *Tusc.* v. 87: reliqui habere se videtur augustius, enatant tamen.

**tam facile est quam "accede istoc."**—Cf.

Seneca, *Apocol.* 10: tam facile homines occidebat quam canis adsidit.

**Giton qui ad pedes stabat.**—The slave who stood at his master's feet during the meal (*servus a pedibus*), took off his shoes, and carried home what his master received at dinner. Cf. Seneca, *de benef.* iii. 27: Ut primum diluxit, servus qui cenanti ad pedes steterat, narrat quae inter cenam ebrius dixisset.

**indecenter.**—Here, rather 'out of place'; in 64: indecenter pinguem, 'unbecomingly so,' 'ugly.'—FRIEDL.

**mensis December est?**—In which the Saturnalia occurred. Cf. Seneca, *Epp.* 18: December est mensis quo maxime civitas desudat. Ius luxuriae publicae datum est, ingenti adparatu sonant omnia.

**quando vicesimam memerasti?**—*i.e.*, the tax of one-twentieth, or five per cent., on his value, which a slave had to pay to the State on his manumission.

**crucis offla, corvorum cibaria.**—Cf. Hor., *Epp.* i. 16, 48: (Non) pasces in cruce corvos. Aristoph., *Thesmoph.* 1027: ἐμ' ἐκρέμασε κόραξι δειπνον, and the curse ἐς κόρακας = abi in malam crucem.

**curabo iam tibi Iovis iratus sit.**—Like: curabo longe tibi sit comula ista besalis; and, Athana tibi irata sit curabo. Cf. curabo domata sit Cassandra caligaria, 74; curabo me unguibus quaras, 75; curabo fatum tuum plores, 75. Phaedr. v. 2, 6: iam curabo sentiat.

**depraesentiarum.**—Only here and in 74; otherwise *impraesentiarum* (Corn. Nep., v. *Hannibal*).



**iam tibi—reddidisse.**—*sc.* quod debui, quod reddendum erat.

**bene nos habemus.**—*Cf.* quam bene se habuit, 38.

**nugae.**—Of persons, *Cf.* Cic., *Att.* vi. 3, 5: Pompeius amicos habet meras nugas.

**qualis dominus, talis et servus.**—*Cf.* Fr.: Tel maître, tel homme. Hieronym., *Epp.* 7, 5: talisque sit rector quales illi qui reguntur; and the Greek οἷα περ ἡ δέσποινα τοῖα καὶ κύνων.—FRIEDL.

**recte, videbo te in publicum.**—*Cf.* recte, venies sub dentem; and, recte, curabo me unguibus quaeras, 74—*i.e.*, curabo, ut venias in publicum et in publico te videbo. Similarly, fui in funus, 42. quae comparatae cum Pl. Men. 865: astiti in currum, aliis ap. Holtz., i. 208: iacere in locum CIL.; ii. 3354: quiescit in pacem. C. I. Christ. 101 (A. 348): bene merenti in pacem.—GUERICKE. Similarly, Trimalchio ad lasanum surrexit.

**terrae tuber.**—*Cf.* Neapolitan *tartufo*.

**nec sursum nec deorsum non cresco.**—Note the double negative. *Cf.* quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, 63.

**nisi dominum tuum in rutae folium coniecero.**—*Cf.* quemvis ex istis babaecalis in rutae folium coniciet. The *codd.* have *non coniecero*, where Bücheler rightly regards *non* as spurious.

**recte, venies sub dentem.**—*Cf.* Laber., *ap.* Gell. vi. 9, 4: sub dentes mulieris veni bis, ter momordit. Suet., *Tib.* 21: miserum populum Romanorum qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit.—FRIEDL.

**non deridebis.**—*Cf.* nec tamen derisit, etiam si fugit, 62; satius est rideri quam derideri, 61.

**licet barbam auream habeas.**—The Roman gods were sometimes thus adorned (Val. Max. i. 2; Suet., *Calig.* 52; Pers., *S.* 2, 58).

**non didici geometrias.**—Friedländer says that there is a lacuna before these words, which has heretofore escaped notice; because the following speech of Hermeros is addressed, not to Giton, but to Ascyltos, towards whom Hermeros had repeatedly expressed his displeasure. That Ascyltos prepares to reply to a speech directed to Giton (*coeperat Ascyltos velle respondere*) may be explained as its being his wish to protect his slave, who dared not reply on his own behalf. Again, Trimalchio says: *parce adolescentulo*, 59, with reference, not to Giton, but to Ascyltos. This could not be understood if Hermeros's abuse were directed against the latter, and hence the statements following can only have been made to Ascyltos: iam scies patrem tuum mercedes perdidisse, quamvis et rhetoricam scis—nisi si me iudicas anulos buxeos curare, quos amicae tuae involasti—eamus in forum et pecunias mutemur. Hermeros could not challenge a slave (*i.e.*, if the speech were addressed to Giton) to prove whether he had as much credit as himself, since a slave could not get any. See Friedländer's note at full.

**alogias.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Apocol.* 7: citius mihi verum, ne tibi alogias excutiam.

**lapidarias literas scio.**—Scilicet reliquis lectu faciliores, Hübner, *Exempla inscr.*, p. xxiii. b. He could not read manuscript, on account of its lack of

division and punctuation.—FRIEDL. Peck humorously translates, 'I can read print.'

**partes centum dico ad aes, ad pondus, ad nummum.**—I can give the hundredth part of every sum in *asses*, pounds, and sesterces. *Cf.* under iam quattuor partis dicit, 46. For an exhaustive investigation of the whole subject, see Hultsch: Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss des volksthümlichen Rechnens bei den Römern, N. Jahrb. f. cl. Philog., 1889, S. 335-343.—FRIEDLÄNDER.

**sponsiunculam.**—Sc. *faciamus*.

**defero lamnam.**—*Cf.* numquid pater fetum emit lamna? 57.

**qui de nobis? longe venio, late venio: solve me. dicam tibi, qui de nobis currit et de loco non movetur; qui de nobis crescit et minor fit.**—Bücheler gives the solutions of these three riddles as *foot*, *eye*, and *hair*. *Qui de nobis* means: What part of us, what member of the body? The hair answers the question perfectly as to what grows and becomes less, where *minus* is equivocal. Then for the eye, that does not move from its place and yet flies into the distance, *currit* can scarcely be a suitable or popular word; and in case the comprehension of the people regarding the feet, the capacity to move in different directions, be taken as important, another word than *venio* is to be expected. Besides, if Bücheler is thinking of the *longus pedus*—*latus pedes* so frequent on epitaphs, it seems to me that the confusion of *pes* in common parlance is not probable, and that *venio* does not suit the context. Another solution is proposed by Edward Schwarz: Like all

riddles, these are drawn from the nearest field of popular observation, and the most common objects of note, from the earliest times and from childhood, were the processes of weaving and spinning. The last two are a sort of dialogue between the wool and the spindle; the latter runs round its axle (*currite—fusi*: Catull. 64, 328), and yet does not move from its position; the former is usually taken off on a distaff, in the same piece on the spindle. In a one-coloured weft, warp and weft were taken off the same yarn, and one said to the other: 'I come long (as warp) and come broad (as weft); now solve me,' with the double meaning of unravelling from the loom and reading a riddle. *Qui de nobis* is unsuitable here, and can only be a copyist's error. There arises the argument against this solution, that in two riddles the subject is the same—the woollen thread, spinning and weaving. Then, Bücheler remarks that *qui* must be taken as of the same gender as the word in the solution—*i.e.*, masculine. This holds with *fusus* for the first riddle; we can take *fusus* for the form of the word to be solved; yet what is taken on the distaff is not the thread, but the wool.—FRIEDLÄNDER. If Bücheler's interpretation has inconsistencies, so has the other; and, as it seems to me Bücheler's is the more plausible one. The solution of riddles was a favourite amusement of the uneducated at table. Cf. Plutarch, *Quæst. conviv. v. præf.* 5: καὶ οἱ φορτικοὶ καὶ ἀφιλόλογοι μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον ἐφ' ἡδονὰς ἐτέρας, τοῦ σώματος ἀπωτάτω τὴν διάνοιαν ἀπαίρουσιν, αἰνίγματα καὶ γρίφους καὶ θέσεις ὀνομάτων ἐν ἀριθμοῖς (καὶ ἄλλα) ὑποσύμβολα προβάλλοντες. Athenæus also says that

they were usual at convivial gatherings: τὴν τῆς παιδείας ἀπόδεξιν ἐν τοῦτοις ἐποιοῦντο, quoting Clearchus X. 86, precisely what Hermeros does here.

**curris.**—Non sanum. expecto *muttis* vel *minurris* quod est omnium minutissimarum avicularum. mures *munire* non *murrere* in glossariis dicuntur.—BÜCH. I.

**qui te natum non putat.**—Cf. Seneca, *Apocol.* 3: nemo enim unquam illum natum putavit.

**involasti.**—Cf. ex qua plus involavit quam ei relictum est, 43.

**occuponem propitium.**—Mercury was the patron god of merchants and robbers.

**iam scies hoc ferrum fidem habere.**—Sc. *anulum*, the iron ring which was worn by such as were not entitled to gold ones.

**vah, bella res est volpis uda.**—Cf. Phaedr., *App.* 12, 3: bella res, sed mehercules Male cessit, artis quia sum nescius.

**populus per exitium meum iuret.**—Can only mean that people may afterwards express the wish to make as good an end as Hermeros. How much these people valued a decent exit, is seen in the statements: honeste vixit, honeste obiit, 43; spero sic moriar ut mortuus non erubescam, 57—*i.e.*, in good reputation, having fulfilled all my duties. Further, in: tamen bene elatus est, 42; and, ego gloriosus volo efferri, ut totus mihi populus bene imprecetur, 78.—FRIEDL.

**ita lucrum faciam.**—May either mean: *ne lucrum faciam* (or, like: *omne me lucrum transeat*, 61) *nisi*; or, *ita lucrum faciam, ut*.

**nisi te ubique toga perversa fuero persecutus.**

—A Roman magistrate reversed his toga when passing sentence of death; to pursue any one *toga perversa*, was equivalent to *usque ad internecionem*. This corresponds to the donning of the black cap in English judicial custom.

**iste, qui te haec docet**—*i.e.*, Agamemnon.

**mufrius, non magister**.—Bücheler (*Rhein. Mus.* xxxix., 1884, s. 425, 27) derives *mufrius* from a stem *muf*, which he compares with *μῦθος*, *μυθεύειν*, *μυθητής* in *mal. part.* (Anacreon, 16: *μυθῖται*; Bergk: *μυθῖνται*; Appollon, *Lex. Hom.*, 114, 3: *ὁ δὲ Ἀνακρέων μυθιῖτας τοὺς στασιώτας εἶπεν*. Cf. Et. M., 593, 48).  
—FRIEDL.

**coeperat Ascyrtos respondere**.—Like *iam coeperat Fortunata velle saltare*, 70. *Coepi velle* also in Cicero and Seneca. Cf. *errare coepimus*, etc.

**scordalias de medio**.—Sc. *tollite* or some such word. *Scordalias* occurs only here; *scordalus*, 95. Seneca, *Suasor*, vii. 14, s. *fin.*, and Seneca, *Epp.* 83, 12: Tullius Cimber, nimius in vino et scordalus.

**suaviter sit**.—Cf. *vos rogo*—*ut vobis suaviter sit*, etc.

**sanguen**.—Archaic; also in Varr., *Men.*; and in Christian authors.

**semper in hac re qui vincitur vincit**.—Cf. Ovid, *A. a.* ii. 197: *cede repugnanti; cedendo victor abibis*. Ambros., *offic.* 15, 20: *haec arma sunt iusti, ut cedendo vincat*. Cato, *monost.* 42: *qui vinci sese patitur pro tempore vincit*. Seneca, *de ira* 34, 5: *Ille est melior qui prior pedum retulit, victus est qui vicit*; and, *nam sane et sapiens contemptus iurgia nectit, et qui non iugulat, victor abire solet*, 18.

Publ. Syr., *Sent.* 398: (*Meyer*) non vincitur sed vincit, qui cedit suis; and 654, cum se ipse vincit sapiens minime vincitur.

**cum esses capo, cocococo.**—Sc. *faciebas*. *Cocococo* is the *cuccurire* of the cock (κοκκυῖεν).

**cor non habebas.**—This does not mean 'You had no heart,' but 'You had no head.' Cf. Mart. ii. 8, 6: Tunc ego te credam cordis habere nihil, *et passim*.

**simus ergo—a primitiis hilares.**—'Let our mirth return as if it had had no interruption; let us make a fresh start,' *a primitiis* is here similar to ἀπ' (ἐξ) ἀρχῆς. Cf. Commodian, *Instr.* i. 11, 18: Apollon a primitia quoque pecora pavisse fertur.

**Homeristas spectemus.**—Actors of scenes from Homer, in costume, who declaimed the speeches and dialogues in the original. From the following, *ut insolenter solent* (though not mentioned elsewhere), we may take it that these representations were usual.—FRIEDL.

**hastisque scutis concrepuit.**—Cf. Xen., *An.* viii. 18: λέγονται δέ τινες ὡς καὶ ταῖς αἰσπυσιν πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐδούπησαν, φόβον ποιῶντες τοῖς ἵπποις; and Liv.: exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit.

**canora voce.**—Cf. proclamavit subito canora voce, 68.

**Diomedes et Ganymedes.**—He means Castor and Pollux.

**Dianae cervam subjecit.**—Cf. Mart. iii. 91, 11: Suppositam, fama est, quondam pro virgine cervam. Ovid, *Met.* 12: Supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva.

**vitellus in lance ducenaria.**—Friedländer says: 'That a silver dish is here meant is proved by its weight being given (*Cf.* lances in quarum marginibus erat inscriptum, etc., 31). Extravagance in silver chargers (which also served as reserve funds) spread in the late Republic, and continued under the Emperors.' *Cf.* Pliny, *N. H.* xxxiii. 145: Paullo enim ante haec (bellum civile Sullanum) factae sunt lances e centenis libris argenti, quas tunc super CL numero fuisse Romae constat multosque ob eas proscriptos dolo concupiscentium—nostra aetas fortior fuit. Claudii principatu servus eius Drusillanus nomine Rotundus, dispensator Hispaniae citerioris, quin-genariam lancem habuit cui fabricandae officina prius exaedificata fuerat, et comites eius octo ad CCL libras.

**tam elegantes strophas.**—Like in Greek. *Cf.* Phaedr. i. 14, 4: Verbosis sibi acquisivit famam strophis. Seneca, *Epp.* 26, 5: remotis strophis ac fucis. In Sing., Mart. xi. 7, 4: iam stropa talis abit. Plin., *Epp.* i. 18: ego, aliquando stropham invenirem. *Cf.* catastropha, 54.

**lacunaria sonare coeperunt.**—Movable ceilings appeared before Nero's time; they were at the banquet of Metellus Pius, in Val. Max., ix. 15: demissasque lacunaribus aureas coronas. *Cf.* Seneca, *Epp.* 91: Qui versatilia coenationem laquearia ita coagmentat, ut subinde alia facies atque alia succedat, et toties tecta quoties fercula mutantur, etc.

**coronae aureae.**—The garlands which were usually given to guests at banquets were of myrtle, ivy, etc.; but Trimalchio must show off his wealth by



presenting gold ones. *Cf.* Plin., xxxi. 3: Crassus dives primus argento auroque folia imitatus, ludis suis coronas dedit.

**Priapus.**—The god of gardens and vineyards. He is described as the son of Hermes and Aphrodite. (Luc., *D. Deor.* 23, 1; Pausan., 9, 31, 2.)

**pompam.**—Πομπή, a procession, an exhibition of splendour; metaphorically—beauty, splendour, elegance.

**nova ludorum missio hilaritatem hic refecit.**—*Ludorum missio*, Friedländer says, is probably correct, as *mittere*, its compounds and derivations were used in reference to spectacles. So Seneca, *Epp.* 41, 6: aliter leo aurata iuba mittitur aliter incultus. *Missus*—of the course of the chariot round the *metae* in the circus; *remissus*—of a chariot which was permitted to run a race anew. *Cf.* Mart., *Spect. Lib.* xxix. 3: Missio saepe viris magno clamore petita est.

**refecit.**—*Cf.* refectum igitur est convivium—adiuvit hilaritatem comissantium cymbalistria, 23.

**vexatione.**—Pressing, crushing, as Mart. xi. 89, 2: a te vexatas malo tenere rosas.

**usque ad os.**—As we say, 'Wet to the skin.'

**'Augusto, patri patriae, feliciter.'**—In Horace, *C.* iv. 5, 31, this *veneratio* follows the dessert: hinc ad vina redit laetus et alteris Te mensis adhibet deum; and the honouring of the *Lares*, 34, *sqq.*: laribus tuum miscet numen. This takes place here before the *mensae primae* are removed. The emperor referred to cannot be Tiberius, for he persistently refused the title *pater patriae*.—FRIEDL.

**mappas implevimus.**—Brought by the guests, as in 66, Habinnas says: ego tamen duo (mala) sustuli et ecce in mappa alligata habeo; and Mart. ii. 37, vii. 20.

**Lares bullatos.**—*Cf.* Pers. 5, 31: Bullaque succinctis Laribus donata pependit.

**unus pateram vini circumferens 'dii propitii' clamabat.**—*Cf.* Serv. on *Verg. Æn.*, i. 730: apud Romanos etiam cena edita sublatisque mensis primus silentium fieri solebat, quoad ea quae de cena libata fuerant, ad focum ferrentur et in ignem darentur ac puer 'deos propitios' nuntiasset, ut diis honor haberetur tacendo. que nos cum intercessit inter cenandum, Graeci quoque θεῶν παρουσίαν dicunt. Friedländer says that a gift of wine offered along with the food oblation is here omitted by the Epitomiser, as this passage shows—Hor., *C.* iv. 5, 33: te multa prece, te prosequitur mero Defuso pateris, et laribus tuum Miscit numen.

**omnes bonam mentem bonamque valetudinem sibi optarunt.**—Usual on such occasions. *Cf.* quis, inquam, venit in templum et votum fecit si ad eloquentiam pervenisset? ac ne bonam quidem mentem aut bonam valetudinem petunt, 68. Seneca, *Epp.* 10, 4: votorum tuorum licet diis gratias facias, alia de integro suscipe: roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis. Juv., 10, 356: orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano, is only a variant of the present formula; also in Hor., *C.* i. 31, 17-19; frui paratis et valido mihi Latoe, dones ac precor integra cum mente, with similar meaning.—FRIEDL.

**sic felicem me videas.**—*Cf.* sic vos felices videam, coniciamus nos in balneum, 72.

**gaudimonio.**—*Cf.* tristimonio, 63.

**dissilio.**—*Cf.* felicitate dissilio, 75. Seneca, *Epp.* 113, 26: dissilio risu, cum mihi propono soloecismum; also, rumpor (risu, invidia), findor, *e.g.* Pers., 3, 9: sc. *ira*; Plaut., *Bacch.* 251: cor mi et cerebrum finditur Istius hominis ubi fit quomque mentio.—FRIEDL.

**hilaria mera sint.**—*Cf.* mero meridie, 37; hilarisque convivae, 39, etc.

**viderint.**—Further on, *s. fin*, 62, he says: viderint alii quid de hoc exopinissent.

**satius est rideri quam derideri.**—Differunt haec duo, qui prius fit ex voluptate, posterius ex aversione eorum, quae dicuntur, habetque alterum favorem, alterum contemptum eius ob quem ridemus.—SCHEFFER.

**'haec ubi dicta dedit.'**—Celeberrimum hemistichium Lucilianum (i. 167: haec ubi dicta dedit, pausam facit ore loquendi) Vergilianum (velut *Æn.* ii. 790).—BÜCH. I.

**quomodo dii volunt amare coepi.**—*Cf.* ceterum quemadmodum dii volunt, dominus in domo factus sum, 76; and, cito fit quod dii volunt.

**bacciballum.**—Vulgare vocabulum haud dubie recte traditum ad plenam opinor et rotundam formam spectans; a *baccis* derivat illud Oriolius.—BÜCH. I.

**fecit assem.**—For *sibi paravit*; *Cf.* Eng., to make money.

**per scutum per ocream.**—Despite all obstacles;

one of the proverbial forms which owe their origin to the general interest taken in gladiatorial contests.

**aginavi.**—Graeca vox: ἀγίνειν. Aginare, id est festinare, versare, properare uti interpretatur Labbaeus in Glossis. Docet Reinesius: Formarunt Graecis ἀγινεν, ἀγίνειν, ἀγινέσκειν, quae sunt παρεκτατικά vel paragogica τοῦ ἀγείν. Cf. Ital. *agina*, et Hisp. *ahina*. —CESAREO.

**scitis autem, in angustiis amici apparent.**—‘A friend in need is a friend indeed.’ Cf. Ennius in *Cic. Amic.* 17, 64: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur. Publil. Syr., 42: amicum an nomen habeas aperit calamitas. Eurip., *Hec.* 1226: ἐν τοῖς κακοῖς γὰρ ἀγαθοὶ σαφέστατοι φίλοι.

**ad scruta scita expedienda.**—Res quaelubet inutiles utiles.—BÜCH. I. Cf. Lucil. 1062: L. quidni? et scruta quidem ut vendat scrutarius laudat, Praefractam strigilem, soleam improbus dimidiatam. Hor., *Epp.* i. 7, 66; vilia vendentem tunicato scruta popello.—FRIEDL.

**persuadeo hospitem nostrum.**—Cf. te persuadeam, 46.

**ad quintum miliarium.**—On all the principal Roman roads milestones were erected, first, it is said, by Gracchus. In the centre of the Roman Forum a gilt pillar stood, from which the roads leading thence were measured. There are approximately 1,618 English yards in a Roman mile.

**coepit ad stelas facere.**—Cf. errare coepimus, etc.

**facere.**—In this sense, only here.

**mihi animo in naso esse.**—*Cf.* Eng., 'With my heart in my mouth.' Anacreontea, 29 (7, Bgk.):  
*κραδίη δὲ ῥινὸς ἄχρῖς Ἀνέβαινε.*

**stabam tanquam mortuus.**—*Cf.* ut larva intrari.  
**paene animam ebullivi.**—*Cf.* animam ebulliit,  
 42.

**oculi mortui.**—*Cf.* vix oculo mortuo unquam, 68.  
**mirari coepit.**—*Cf.* errare coepimus, etc.

**nobis adiutasses.**—Note the dative with *adiutare*;  
 Rustice—velut in Heraclii nummo ap. Ekhel, doct.  
 numm., viii., p. 223: Deus aiuta Romanis.—  
 GUERICKE.

**tanquam lanius.**—*Cf.* *tanquam* sup. *Lanius* for  
*lanio*.

**nec tamen derisit.**—*Cf.* aut non deridebis, 68, etc.  
**tanquam copo compilatus.**—Either, like a robbed  
 innkeeper or a beaten one. *Cf.* Apul., *Met.* vii. 18:  
 totum me compilabat [cidit] fusti grandissimo.  
 Perhaps a stock character in the mimes or Atel-  
 lanian farces.—FRIEDL.

**tanquam bovis.**—*bovis*, archaic. *Cf.* Varr., *Menn.*  
 p. 3: mugit tanquam bovis.

**versipellem esse.**—*Cf.* Verg., *Ecl.* viii. 97: His  
 ego saepe lupum fieri et se condere silvis Moerim—  
 vidi. Plin. viii. 22: Homines in lupos verti,  
 rursumque restitui sibi falsum esse, confidenter  
 existimare debemus. Unde tamen ista infixata sit  
 fama in tantum, ut in maledictis versipelles habeat,  
 indicabitur. Hdt., *Mel.* cv.: λέγονται γὰρ ὑπὸ Σκυθέων  
 καὶ Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἐν τῇ Σκυθικῇ κατοικημένων ὥς ἔτεος  
 ἐκάστου ἅπασι τῶν Νευρῶν ἕκαστος, λύκος γίνεται ἡμέρας  
 ὀλίγας, καὶ αὖτις ὀπίσω ταῦτα κατίσταται. Pompon.

Mel. ii. 1, 14: Neuris statum singulis tempus est, quo si velint in lupos, iterumque in eos qui fuere mutantur. *Versipellis* = Eng., *were-wolf*; Gk., λυκάνθρωπος; Russ., *volkodlak*; Ger., *währwolf*; Fr., *loup-garou*. The exact English equivalent of *versipellis* is: *turn-skin*, *turncoat*, without reference to lycanthropy; and the Latin word was also used in that sense. Old traditions of were-wolves linger in England, Wales, and Ireland. Richard Verstegan, *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, 1628, says: 'The were-wolves are certayne sorcerers, who, having annoynted their bodies with an ointment which they make by the instinct of the devill, and putting on a certayne inchaunted girdle, doe not onely unto the view of others seeme as wolves, but to their owne thinking have both the shape and nature of wolves, so long as they weare the said girdle. And they do dispose themselves as very wolves, in wourrying and killing, and most of humane creatures.'—See *Encycl. Brit.*, s. v. Lycanthropy.

**viderint alii.**—*Cf.* viderint, 61.

**exopinissent.**—Only here.

**genios vestros iratos habeam.**—*Cf.* ignoscet mihi genius tuus, 37.

**si qua fides est.**—*Cf.* si qua est amantibus fides, 79; si qua est dicenti fides, 65. Verg., *Æn.* vi. 459: si qua fides tellure sub ima est. Mart. v. 19: Si qua fides veri, and i. 14: Si qua fides, vulnus quod feci, non dolet.

**Niceronem.**—*Cf.* Phileronem, 46.

**linguosus.**—*Cf.* linguosus, 43.

**asinus in tegulis.**—*Cf.* H. A. Pertinax I.: equus

pullus—in tegulas ascendit; Liv. xxxvi. 37: boves duos domitos in Carinis per scalas pervenisse in tegulas aedificii proditum memoriae est; Val. Max. ix. 1, 1: oratam ostrea si inde (a lacu Lucrino) petere non licuisset, in tegulis repertum. The phrase, of coarse, means something extraordinary, outside the usual course of things. The meaning will be different if it is to be taken as Otto., s. v. asinus, 7, a reminiscence of Babrius: *ὄνος τις ἀναβὰς εἰς τὸ δῶμα καὶ παίζων Τον κέραμον ἔθλα καὶ τις αὐτὸν ἀνθρώπων Ἐπιδραμὸν κατῆγε τῷ ξύλῳ παίων*, etc. In that case Trimalchio's meaning would be: 'I cannot relate stories as well as Niceros; in comparison with him I am merely the ass on the roof.' Whichever explanation we adopt, on account of the vagueness of the phrase, an abridgment by the Epitomiser is to be inferred.—FRIEDLÄNDER.

**vitam Chiam gessi.**—Proverbial for *vitam mollem ac delicatam*. Cf. Thucyd. viii. 45: *οἱ Χίοι ἀναίσχυντοι*; Diogen. 3, 87: *γέλως Χιος*, and others.

**ipsimi nostri.**—*Ipsumus* vel *ipsimus* et *ipsuma* etiam in posterioribus *dominus* et *domina* vocantur. Plautina serva in Casina, iv. 2, 11: 'Ego eo quo me ipsa misit' id est domina, *αὐτῇ*. Catullus de passere 'suam novat ipsam tam bene quam puella matrem,' idem de deliciis suis 'mea dulcis Ipsitilla.' Cum antiquitus *ipse* pyrrichium aequasset *p* litera sic ut in *voluptate* correpta, post adsimilantes *isse* pronuntiabant vulgo, et Augustus quidem tradebatur legato consulari successorem dedisse 'ut rudi et indocto, eiuss manu *issi*' (non *ixi*) 'pro *ipsi* scriptum animadvertisset' id quod mirabatur

Suetonius (*Aug.* 88), sed proximo saeculo doctus Martialis, i. 109: 'Issa est deliciae catella Publi,' et compari sono delectatus argute 'tabella in qua tam similem videbis issam ut sit tam similis sibi nec ipsa' id est *issa*. ibi qui codices *ipsa* et *issa* confundunt, medii aevi malam elocutionem secuntur. ollae cineribusque pullae inscriptum est 'issa have' ut aliis monumentis 'anima dulcissima' vel 'suavissime have;' in muris Pompeianis legitur 'euge issa' et 'Aprodite issa;' Claudiae Gellii Fulvius 'issae suae,' Aponio trimulo infanti Flavius et Aponia 'issulo et delicio suo' fecerunt titulum. non mirum deflexum a reverentia vocabulum esse ad blanditias neque mutatum *ipse* in *isse* si *russum* cum *rursum*, aut *passus* cum *pansus* aut *sussulite* cum *supsilite* contendimus.—BÜCH. I.

**tristimonio.**—*Cf.* gaudimonio, 61; genere rustice mutato.—GUERICKE.

**strigae.**—Witches or night fiends of popular belief who *quod sursum est deorsum faciunt*; they were also supposed to suck the blood of children. Garlic was rubbed on clothes and hawthorn rods placed on windows to avert their evil influence. *In sermone urbano* (134) *strix*.—GUERICKE.

**hominem Cappadocem.**—Cappadocians were notorious. *Cf.* the proverb, τρία κάππα κάκιστα (*i.e.*, Cappadocians, Cretans, and Cilicians).

**valde audaculum.**—*Audaculum* is a diminutive adjective, the diminutive force of which (though evidently used here without any such consideration, as was usual in the *sermo plebeius*) is completely neutralised by the adverb *valde*.



**illum tetigerat mala manus.**—On the epitaph of a child at Verona (Orelli., 2,486) an evil hand, somewhat similar to this is mentioned: eripuit me saga manus crudelis ubique, cum manet in terris et nocet arte sua. *Inscr. Gruter.*, p. 585: Quo tempore vivere debuimus a mala manu disparati sumus. Plaut., *Amph.* ii. 1, 61: Huic homini nescio quid est mali mala obiectum manu.

**amplexaret.**—For *amplexaretur*.

**non cor habebat.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Apocol.* 9: nec cor nec caput habet.

**plussciae.**—Only here.

**quod sursum est deorsum faciunt.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Epp.* 44, 4: omnia ista longa vetustas miscuit et sursum deorsum fortuna versavit. Donat. ad Terent., *Eun.* 1059: proverbiale est—sursum deorsum. Athen. 9: πάντες δὲ ἐνδον τὰ κάτωθεν ἄνω. Hdt. 3, 3: τὰ μὲν ἄνω κάτω θήσω, τὰ δὲ κάτω ἄνω, etc.

**lucernae mihi plures videbantur ardere.**—Usual with those who drink not wisely. *Cf.* Hor., *S.* ii. 1, 24: Saltat Milonius, ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis. Similarly in Juvenal.

**deverbia.**—Spoken dramatic pieces as opposed to those represented with a musical accompaniment.—FRIEDL.

**canturire.**—Ludwig characterises this word as *rusticanum*, with reference to which Guericke, p. 35, observes: Quare Ludwig, p. 32, verbum desiderativum canturire, Petr. 64, rusticanam esse putet, nescio. Talia enim verba in sermone quotidiano frequentiora fuisse res ipsa iam ferebat. Cooper, in turn, commenting on this passage of Guericke, remarks that

the latter would hardly have expressed this view if he had before him the list compiled by Wölflin for the *Archiv. f. Lat. Lex.* The latter has not only pointed out their vulgar nature, as indicated by such forms as *cacaturire*, *micturire*, but has especially emphasised the degradation of these verbs in plebeian and late Latin to the level of the simple verb, citing the *melica canturire* of Trimalchio, which evidently means nothing more than *cantare*.

**quid tonstrinum?**—Friedländer says—*i.e.*, the mimicry of the barber's business: Imitation of the gestures, manner of speaking, and the general deportment of people of certain callings was a favourite amusement with the Romans, as the imitation of animals' voices was in Greece. Mimes sprang from the former, to which class of representation belongs the *lusor argutus mutus* of Tiberius, *qui primus invenit caudidos imitari*, CIL. vi., 4,886: *Sittengesch. Roms.*, Friedl., I. 330, 5.

**quando parem habui?**—*Cf.* *parem non habet sive muliones volet sive circulatores imitari*, 68.

**Apelletem.**—Apelles of Ascalon, a tragedian of note in Caligula's time; he was celebrated for his beautiful voice.

**cum tubicines esset imitatus.**—*Cf.* *quid tonstrinum?*

**catellam — indecenter pinguem.** — *Cf.* *indecenter*, 58.

**quo admonitus officii Trimalchio.**—*Officii scripsi ut rideatur consueta homini ἀγροικία.*—BÜCH. I.

**praesidium domus familiaeque.**—Iubentis haec Trimalchionis verba puta.—BÜCH. I. Cf. Theophrast. Charact. 4: *περὶ ἀγροικίας*; p. 126 ii. (*Petersen*): καὶ τὸν κύνα προσκαλεσάμενος καὶ ἐπιλαβόμενος τοῦ ῥυγχοῦς εἰπεῖν οὗτος φυλάττει τὸ χωρίον καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, καὶ τοὺς ἔνδον. See Segebade, p. 28.

**'bucca, bucca, quot sunt hic?'**—Apparently a children's game, wherein one of the players, whose eyes were covered, was touched on the back, and had to guess with how many fingers, or by how many of the players he had been touched.

**servis, qui ad pedes sedebant.**—The slaves who either stood behind their masters (*a pedibus*) as Giton in 58, or, as here and in 68, sat (*servus qui ad pedes Habinnae sedebat*).

**'si quis noluerit accipere, caput illi perfunde.'**—In Diogenes Laertius a similar phrase occurs (which I am unable to particularise just now) where a man is similarly ordered *πίνειν ἢ καταχεῖσθαι τῆς κεφαλῆς*.

**si qua est dicenti fides.**—Cf. *si qui fides est*, 63.

**inter haec.**—Cf. *inter haec*, 60.

**triclinii valvas lictor percussit**—*i.e.*, the lictor who accompanied the *sevir Habinnas*.

**amictusque veste alba.**—As we shall see, he was on his way home from a funeral feast.

**nudos pedes in terram deferre.**—*Nudos* is not emphatic. Cf. *nudisque consurrexit pedibus*, 72.

**Habinnas.**—I have found no other example of this name; it sounds African, but might be Umbrian like *Sentinās*; yet *nn* appears in Etruscan names such as *Spurinna*.—HÜBNER.

**reposui cubitum.**—*Cf.* apud quem cubitum ponetis, 27; reclinatus in cubitum, 39.

**praetorio loco**—*i.e.*, *imus* on the *lectus medius*, here termed *praetorius*, as the place of highest honour. Habinnas takes it as being the first in rank amongst the company, for Trimalchio and Hermeros had retired from the sevirate.—FRIEDL.

**vinum et caldam poposcit**—*i.e.*, aquam. *Cf.* puer qui caldam ministrabat, 68.

**hac**—*hilaritate*.—*Cf.* hilaresque convivae, 39.

**bene fuit.**—Like *suaviter*—*sit* further on; *belle erit*, 46, etc.

**Scissa.**—Hübner thinks this rather a woman's name.

**lautum.**—*Cf.* cum has ergo miraremur lautitias, 27, etc.

**novendiale**—The nine days' mourning for a dead person terminating with a sacrificial offering to his manes. *Cf.* Porphy., *ad Hor. Epod.* 17, 48: novendiale dicitur sacrificium quod mortuo fit nona die qua sepultus est.

**quem mortuum manu miserat.**—A careless expression for *moribundum*.

**dimidias potiones super ossucula eius effundere.**—The Romans poured wine on the funeral pyres and tombs of the dead, as we learn from the sixth book of the *Aeneid*, at the funeral of Misenus: Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit, reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam, etc. For *ossucula* *cf.* Guericke, 8.

**in primo**—*i.e.*, in primo ferculo.—BÜCH. I.

**saviunculum.**—As *savillum*; Cato, *r. r.* 84.

**panem autopyrum de suo sibi.**—Pliny, *N. H.* xxii. 138, says that this bread contains *innumeras medicinas*, and that it dispelled many indispositions: ad omnia autem fermentatus qui vocatur autopyrus utilior.

**et ecce in mappa alligata habeo.**—*Cf.* mappas inplevimus, 60.

**sapa.**—*Cf.* Varr. i.: Sapam appellabant quod de musto ad mediam partem decoxerant.

**pax Palamedes.**—Pax = πᾶξ. (Diphil., *ap. Athen.* ii., p. 67, D. Hesych. κόγξ ὁμ[όως] πᾶξ. Lobeck, *Aglaopham.* p. 775.) From the abruptness of the expression, nothing remains but to take it that Palamedes is one of the retinue of Habinnas who was interrupting (as *vide modo*, 51), whereupon Habinnas says: 'That's enough, Palamedes!'

**oxycomina.**—Ellis: *Jour. of Phil.*, xi. 239; Gloss. Ball: oximinum (l. oxicominum) acetum cumino mixtum.

**argentum.**—'Plate,' as in *argentum in ostiarii cella*, 37, etc., and Mart. *passim*.

**ego me apoculo.**—*Cf.* apoculamus nos, 62.

**est te—videre?**—A usual form of greeting. Cottid., colloq. libell., Haupt., opp. ii., p. 512, 30: καὶ ὁ δεσπότης προερχόμενος ἀπήντησε τῷ φίλῳ αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶπεν· χαίροις Γάϊε. καὶ ἐκράτησεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἀντησπάσατο αὐτὸν λέγων 'Εστὶ σε ἰδεῖν; τὴν πράττεις.—FRIEDL.

**notavit.**—*Cf.* notavimus etiam res novas, 27, etc.

**barcalae.**—Bücheler, *Rhein. Mus.* xxxv. (1880) 70 f. *Martyrius, De B et V GL.* vii. 175, 3: *bardus*, ἀναίσθητος; *bargus*, ἀφνής. 'Fuit igitur aliquando bargus aequa origine nec vi aut usu multum distans

a bardo et barone nam in lexico graecolatino, p. 406, 14, Vulc. *ἄφνης*, exponitur *bardus*, *sine genio* vel *ingenio*. adnumerandum illi nominum familiae fortasse etiam *barcalae* est Petronianum quo stultos designari opinor.'

**decem pondo armillam ex millesimis Mercurii factam.**—An enormous weight for an armlet.

**capsellam—quam Felicionem appellabat.**—Also a name of one of Trimalchio's Lares.

**crotalia.**—Cf. Plin., *N. H.* ix. 114: (elenchos) digitis suspendere et binos ac ternos auribus, feminarum gloria est. Subeunt luxuriae eius nomina et taedia exquisita perduto nepotatu, si quidem cum id fecere, crotalia appellant, ceu sono quoque gaudeant et conlisu ipso margaritarum.

**plane si filiam haberem.**—Cf. plane etiam hoc servus tuus indicare potest, 41.

**omnia pro luto haberemus.**—Cf. annona pro luto erat, 44, etc.

**mulieres sauciae inter se riserunt ebriaeque iunxerunt oscula.**—Decurtasse narrationem compiler videtur. Nam sauciae vino si intelligantur, *δὲς τὰυτόν*. sin maledictis Habinnae offensae, plane hoc ipsum debebat exprimi.—BÜCH. I.

**lusciniās imitari.**—Cf. quid tonstrinum? 64.

**servus qui ad pedes Habinnae sedebat.**—Cf. servis, qui ad pedes sedebant, 64.

**canora voce.**—Cf. canora voce, 59.

**'interea medium Aeneas iam classe tenebat.'**—Quoted from Verg., *Aen.* v. 1.

**miscebat**—Potius immiscebat, comparandus ille ludus este cum Margite Homérico nisi quod hic

versus obscoenos Vergilianis mixtos esse opinor.—  
BÜCH. I.

**erudibam.**—instead of *erudiebam*.

**desperatum valde ingeniosum.**—*Cf.* Plaut., *Trin.* 931: nimium mirimodis mirabiles, etc.; and, valde succosi sunt, 38.

**omnis musae mancipium.**—*Cf.* Gell. iii. 10: plerique—eiusdem musae viri; and, omnis minervae homo, 43.

**omnium numerum.**—*Cf.* omnium numerum, 63.

**strabonus.**—For *strabo*.

**sicut Venus spectat.**—The ὕγρον βλέμμα of Venus. *Cf.* Ovid, *a.a.* ii. 659: si qua straba est, Veneri similis; si rava Minervae. *Car. Priap.*, 36, 4, *ed.* Büch.: Minerva rava lumine est, Venus paeto. Reference to this languishing expression of the eyes is frequent. *Cf.* Hor., *Od.* i. 19, 8: et voltus nimium lubricus adspici; and Moore: 'Mixed with the liquid light that lies In Cytherea's languid eyes;' Pope: 'Lely on animated canvas stole The sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul;' Tasso: Qual razzio in onda, le scintilla in riso, Negli umidi occhi tremulo e lascivo.

**vix oculo mortuo unquam.**—He has his eye on everything, his eyes are lively, on the watch. *Cf.* oculi mortui, 62.

**illum emi.**—Certe *illum* male praeponitur.—  
BÜCH. I.

**tubicines imitatus est.**—*Cf.* quid tonstrinum? 64.

**etiam in medium processit.**—*Cf.* et prodisset in medium, 52.

**Massa.**—I have found but one other example of

this word as a slave name—Murat. i. 709, 7 = CIL. vi. 22272 = 2344\*: Masae Tauri l. ossa heic sita sunt (Republican or early Augustan, hence *s* for *ss*).  
—HÜBNER.

**insecutae sunt.**—*Cf.* insecutus est, 34.

**ego scilicet homo prudentissimus.**—Ironical.

**cultos Norico ferro.**—*Ex* omitted.

**notavimusque.**—*Cf.* notavimus, 27, etc.

**gastris.**—Γάστρα, because the lower part of a jar was belly-shaped: *Iliad*, 18, 348; *Od.* 8, 437.

**has lautitias.**—*Cf.* cum has ergo miraremur lautitias, 27, etc.

**inaudito enim more, etc.**—*Cf.* Plin., *N. H.* xiii. 22: linique iam, non solum perfundi, unguentis gaudent. vidimus etiam vestigia pedum tingui, quod monstrasse M. Othoni Neroni principi ferebant.

**coeperat Fortunata velle saltare.**—*Cf.* coeperat Ascyrtos velle respondere, 59.

**Cario.**—Nomen coci scribitur in libris, Gloriosi Plauti, Καρίων, Graece.—BÜCH. I.

**prasinianus.**—Tert., *de Spect.* 9: Aurigis coloribus idolatriam vestierunt et ab initio duo soli fuerunt, albus et russeus. albus hiemi ob nives candidas, russeus aestati ob solis ruborem voti erant, sed postea tam voluptate quam superstitione provecta russeum aliis Martii, alii album Zephyris consecraverunt. Prasinum vero terrae matri vel verno; venetum caelo et mari vel autumnno.

**notavi.**—*Cf.* notavimus, 27, etc.

**muria condimentisque fetentem.**—*Cf.* non magis sapere possunt, quam bene olere, qui in culina habitant, 2.



**servi homines sunt, etc.**—*Cf.* Philox.: Κἄν δοῦλος ἦ τις, οὐδὲν ἦττον δέσποτα, Ἄνθρωπος οὗτός ἐστιν, ἐὰν ἄνθρωπος ᾖ; similarly Seneca, *Epp.* 47. *Cf.* Juv. xiv. 16: Animos servorum et corpora nostra Materia constare putat paribusque elementis, and others.

**etiam si illos malus fatus oppressit.**—*Cf.* medici illum perdiderunt, immo magis malus fatus, 42.

**cito aquam liberam gustabunt.**—*Cf.* Ovid, *Am.* i. 6, 26: nec tibi perpetuo servo bibetur aqua. Antiphanes, Fr., 25: (Κοκκ) μηδέποθ' ὕδωρ πίοιμι' ἐλεύθερον.

**ad summam.**—*Cf.* ad summam, 31, etc.

**contubernalem suam**—*i.e.*, Menophila, mentioned in 70. *Cf.* Scaevola, *Digg.* xxxii. 1, 41, 2: omnibus autem libertis meis—contubernales suas, item filios filias lego.

**insulam.**—A block of houses.

**vicesimam.**—*Cf.* quando vicesimam numerasti? 28.

**oblitus nugarum.**—A colloquialism, meaning 'to be in downright earnest.' *Cf.* oblitus itaque nugarum pedem mensulae extorsi, 136. Seneca, *Apocol.* 7: Claudius ut vidit virum valentem, oblitus nugarum intellexit neminem sibi parem Romae fuisse.

**valde te rogo.**—*Cf.* valde sucossi sunt, 38, etc.

**coronas et unguenta.**—*Cf.* coronae cum alabastris unguenti, 60.

**Petratis omnes puguas.**—*Cf.* nam Hermerotis pugnas et Petratis in poculis habeo, 52.

**in fronte pedes centum, etc.**—An unusually large burial-ground on account of the fruit gardens, etc. Burial-places were usually about twenty-five or

thirty square feet. *Cf.* Hor., S. i. 8, 12: Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum.

**naves — plenis velis euntes.** — Referring to Trimalchio's sea trade, and also as emblematical of success. *Cf.* plenis velis vinciturum, 45.

**scis enim quod epulum dedi.**—*Cf.* subolfacio quod, 45, etc.

**faciatur et triclinia.**—Lommatzch, *Lex. Petron.*, p.v., after citing examples of Græcisms from Petronius, adds: fort. etiam *faciatur triclinia*. There is no need to take it as such, since, as Guericke, p. 24, says: *n* consuetudine vulgari iam antiquissimis temporibus in syllabis primitivis et aliis præcipue ante *s* evanuit—*e.g.*, *Wilm.*, *E. I.*, 1372; *Clemeti* (*Romae*) CIL. iii., 3899; *Teretius* (*Pann.*); *Mereti* (*Dalm.*).

**suaviter facientem.**—*Cf.* suaviter sit, bene erit, etc.

**statuam Fortunatae columbam tenentem; et catellam.**—As emblems of love and fidelity respectively.

**cicaronem meum.**—*Cf.* cicaro meus, 46.

**amphoras—gypsatas.**—As in 34.

**ne effuant vinum.**—Guericke, p. 53, quotes, IPP. 1291, *da fridam pusillum*, which he terms an epexegetic accusative, as if the sentence ran: *da mihi fridam etsi pusillum est*, and adds that perhaps this sentence may be similarly explained, *ne effluent vinum* being epexegetic.

**velit nolit.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Apocol.* i: velit nolit, necesse est illi omnia videre.

**huic seviratus absenti decretus est.**—*Cf.* IRN,

4337—CIL. x. 5394 (*Aquinum*): ei honorem IIII. vir(atus) detu(lerunt Veronenses ratione habita) absentis eius extra, or(dinem). The Sevirate was recruited from the Senate.—FRIEDLÄNDER.

**ex parvo crevit.**—*Cf.* de nihilo crevit, 38, etc.

**sestertium reliquit trecenties.**—*Cf.* the well-known passage in Hor., S. ii. 3, 87, where one Valerius enjoined his heir: summam patrimonii inculpere saxo. In a case where this really occurred, we have the following inscription: (*Orelli*, 2983), P. Decimus P. C. Eros Merula medicus clinicus chirurgus ocularius, VIvir. Hic pro libertate dedit HS (L. milia); hic pro seviratu in rem p(ublicam) dedit HS (II milia); hic in statuas ponendas in aedem Herculis dedit HS XXX. milia); hic in vias sternendas in publicum dedit HS (XXXvii. milia). Hic pridie quam mortuus est reliquit patrimoni HS milia quingenta viginti.—MOMMSEN.

**quare non vivamus?**—*Cf.* ergo vivamus dum licet esse bene, 34.

**sic vos felices videam.**—*Cf.* oro te sic me felicem videas, narra illud, 61.

**nudisque consurrexit pedibus.**—*Cf.* tentavi assurgere et nudos pedes in terram deferre, 65.

**qui etiam pictum timueram canem**—*vide* 29 *ad init.*

**Menecratis cantica.**—*Cf.* Suet., *Nero*, 30: Mene-cratem citharoedum et Spiculum myrmillonem triumphalium virorum patrimoniis aedibusque donavit.

**qui linguam eius intellegebant.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Apocol.* 5, 2: non intellegere se linguam eius.

**gingilipho.**—Indicat ut puto cantilenam, quam

dum nexis manibus in orbem currunt, canebant sive a γίγγλυμος profectum est sive a γιγγιλισμός (γιγγιλισμός), quo usus *gingilismo* Scheffero proposuit, cum deberet proponere *gingilismon*, sive aliunde.—BÜCH. I.

**temperabatur.**—*Cf.* Plin., *N. H.* xxviii. 183: solia sic (lacte asino) temperata. xxvi. 8: in balneis solia temperabantur humano sanguine ad medicinam eam. Mart. iii. 25: Si temperari balneum cupis fervens, *et passim*.

**in conspectu.**—*Cf.* in prospectu, 66.

**barbatoriam fecit.**—For *celebravit*. *Corp. Gloss.*, ii. 4, 26: πωγωνοκουρία, *barbatoria*; and *Cf.* et pyxis aurea, etc., 29.

**micarius.**—Qui micas panis colligit et victum sibi parce comparat.—FORCELLINI.

**tangomenas faciamus.**—*Cf.* tangomenas faciamus, 34.

**gallus gallinaceus cantavit, etc.**—*Cf.* Plin., *N. H.* xxviii. 26: incendia inter epulas nominata aquis sub mensam perfusis abominamur—(Trimalchio, with his usual extravagance, has wine spilled under the table. *Cf.* vinumque dedere in manus, aquam enim nemo porrexit, 34). *N. H.* xxviii. 57: ad hoc (sternuamenta et singultus) Varro suadet palmam in altera manu scalpere, plerique anulum e sinistra in longissimum dextrae digitum transferre, in aquam ferventem manus mergere.

**dicto citius.**—*Cf.* citius dicto, 131. Seneca, *Apocol.* 13: dicto citius Narcissus evolat. Liv. xxiii. 47: dicto prope citius. Phaedr., *App.* 8, 28: dicto celerius, etc.

**ut—coctus fieret.**—*Cf.* quem—ex iis vultis in cenam statim fieri? 47; and, mei coci etiam vitulos —coctos solent facere.

**laceratus.**—*Cf.* laceravit obsonium, 36.

**caccabum.**—*Κακκάβη, κάκκαβος*, a three-legged pot.

**matteis.**—*Cf.* hanc humanitatem insecutae sunt mattea, 65.

**hilaritas nostra.**—*Cf.* hilaresque convivae, 39.

**purgamentum.**—*Cf.* Curt., vi. 11, servorum. X. 2: purgamenta quondam urbis suae. Vulg. Intr., I. Cor. 4, 13: tanquam purgamenta huius mundi facti sumus.—FRIEDL.

**canis.**—As an invective. *Cf.* Ter., *Eun.* 803: ain, vero canis? etc.

**machina**—*i.e.*, the *catasta*, upon which slaves were placed to be sold.

**hominem inter homines feci.**—*Cf.* qui me hominem inter homines voluit esse, 39, etc.

**inflat se tanquam rana.**—A reminiscence of Phaedr., i. 24: dum vult validius Inflare sese, rupto iacuit corpore. *Cf.* Hor., *S.* ii. 5, 314.

**in sinum suum non sput.**—*Non*, ironical. *Cf.* Mart. ii. 26, 2: Inque suos mittit sputa subinde sinus. Sp.: Quien al cielo escupe, en la cara la cae. Mod. Greek: ὅποιος φτῆι τὸν οὐρανὸν φτῆι τὰ μούτρα του. Fr.: Qui crache en l'air, cela lui retombe sur le nez, etc.

**codex, non mulier.**—*Cf.* phantasia, non homo, 38; piper non homo, 44; and, ille stips, 43.

**somniatur.**—Instead of *somniat*.

**curabo domata sit.**—For *domita*. *Cf.* curabo iam tibi Iovis iratus sit, 58, etc.

**Cassandra caligaria.**—Mulier virilis audaciae.—  
BÜCH. I. Cf. mulier togata.

**homo dipundiarius.**—Cf. sestertarius homo, 45,  
etc.

**suadeo—non patiaris genus tuum interire.**—  
Cf. Phocyl., *Poem, Adm.* 164: μή μείνῃς ἄγαμος, μή  
πῶς νόνημος ὀλέσῃαι.

**mihi asciam in crus impegi.**—Cf. Apul., *Met.*  
iii. 22: meque sponte asciam cruribus meis illidere  
compellis. Augustin. *de genes, c. Manichaeos*, i. 5,  
8: ne cum volunt verbis sacrilegis concidere veri-  
tatem quam videre non possunt, redeat illis securis  
in crura. Cic., *Mur.* 24, 48: quam te securem putas  
iniecis petitioni tuae?

**recte.**—Cf. recte, videbo te in publicum, 58,  
etc.

**curabo—quaeras.**—Cf. curabo iam tibi Iovis iratus  
sit, 58, etc.

**depraesentiarum.**—Cf. depraesentiarum, 58.

**post hoc fulmen.**—Cf. Publ. Syr., *Sent.* 184.  
(Meyer): Fulmen est, ubi cum potestate habitat  
iracundia.

**homines sumus non dei.**—Cf. fateor me—saepe  
pecasse, nam et homo sum et iuvenis, 130. Juv. 6,  
283: homo sum. Plin., *Ep.* 5, 3, 2: ut—breviter  
amplectar, homo sum.

**ut se frangeret.**—Cf. Cic., *ad famil.* iv. 6: cum  
iam frangerem ipse me cogereque illa ferre  
toleranter. Publ. Syr., *Sent.* 110. (Meyer): Crudelis  
lacrims pascitur, non frangitur.

**sic peculium tuum fruniscaris.**—Cf. quod fruni-  
tus est, 43, etc.

**fulclopedia.**—Quae se studet extollere.—BÜCH, *ed. min.*

**sed vivorum meminerimus.**—*Cf.* vivorum meminerimus, 44.

**vos rogo.**—*Cf.* rogo vos, 63.

**ut vobis suaviter sit.**—As in 59.

**corcillum.**—For *corculum*; only here. *Cf.* Cic., *Tusc.* i. 18: Nasica ille prudens bis consul Corculum.

**corcillum est quod homines facit, etc.**—*Cf.* Pope: 'Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow; The rest is all but leather or prunello.'

**quisquilia.**—For *quisquiliae*.

**felicitate dissilio.**—*Cf.* gaudimonio dissilio, 61.

**iam curabo fatum tuum plores.**—*Cf.* curabo iam tibi Iovis iratus sit, 58, etc.

**tam magnus ex Asia veni.**—*Cf.* cum primum ex Asia veni, 44.

**candelabrus.**—Instead of *candelabrum*.

**ad summam.**—*Cf.* ad summam, 31, etc.

**rostrum.**—'Snout.' *Cf.* Plaut., *Men.* 89: apud mensam plenam hominis rostrum deliges. As an example of elevation in meaning, *cf.* Sp. *rostro*.

**quemadmodum di volunt.**—*Cf.* quomodo dii volunt, 61.

**coheredem me Caesari fecit.**—Remembrance of the emperor constituted an important clause in a will, if the testator had a care for his legatees.

**neminem tamen nihil satis est.**—Like *neminem nihil boni oportet facere*, 42. *Cf.* Mart. xii. 10: Fortuna multis dat nimis, satis nulli.

**tanquam nihil facti.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Epp.* 22, 14: nemo quicquam habet facti; in futurum enim nostra distulimus.

**mi centum aureos in manu posuit.**—*Cf.* Plaut., *Asin.* I. iii. 41: mihi dantur duo talenta argenti numerata in manum.

**sepladium.**—Here only in sing. So called from Seplasia, a square in Capua where perfumes were sold.

**cito fit, quod di volunt.**—*Cf.* Liv. i. 39, 4: evenit facile quod dis corde esset; and, Ovid, *Met.* viii. 619: quidquid superi voluere peractum est.

**centies sestertium corrotundavi.**—*Cf.* Hor., *Ep.* i. 6, 35: mille talenta rotundentur.

**crescebat tanquam favus.**—As in 43.

**manum de tabula.**—As we say, 'Quick as lightning.' *Cf.* Cic., *Fam.* vii. 25: sed heus tu, manum de tabula, magister citius adest quam putaremus. Plin., *N. H.* xxxv. 80: uno se praestare, quod scilicet manum de tabula sciret tollere.

**negotium meum agere.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Apocol.* 10: Divus Augustus—Ego, inquit,—semper meum negotium ago.

**exhortavit.**—Active instead of deponent.

**Graeculio.**—For *Graeculus*; only here.

**Serapa.**—Σεραπᾶς, CIG. iii. 6977.

**consiliator deorum.**—*Cf.* Sallust, *Invectiv.* in Cic. 2, 3: tamen se Cicero dicit in consilio deorum immortalium fuisse, inde missum huic urbi. *Ib.* 4, 7: Juppiter—in concilio deorum admisit. Cic., *N. D.* 18, 18: tanquam modo ex deorum consilio et ex intermundiis Epicuri descendisse.



**ab acia et acu mi omnia exposuit.**—*Cf.* Titin, Barbat. iv. 5: Reliqui acus aciasque ero atque erae nostrae.

**intestinas.**—For *intestina*.

**rogo, Habinna.**—Like *rogo vos*, 63, etc.

**tu viperam sub ala nutricas.**—*Cf.* Phaedr.: Gelu ringentem quidam colubram sustulet, Sinuque fovit; contra se ipse misericors. Namque ut refecta est, necuit hominem protinus. Plutarch in Apostol., 13, 79: ὄφιν τρέφειν καὶ πονηρὸν εὐεργετεῖν ταῦτόν ἐστιν. Cic., *de harusp. resp.* 24, 50: etiamne in sinu atque in deliciis quidam optimi viri viperam illam venenatam ac pestiferam habere potuerunt?

**fatus.**—For *fatum* as in 42, etc.

**fundos Apuliae inugere.**—*Cf.* nunc coninugere agellis Siciliam volo, 48.

**satis vivus pervenero.**—*Cf.* virtute mea ad hoc perveni, 75; and, si ad trecenties sestertium salvus pervenerit, 88.

**susum.**—For *sursum*; *r* sometimes disappeared before *s* when the preceding vowel was lengthened. Frequently in the *codd.* of Plaut.: *rusum* (or *russum*), *Truc.* ii. 2, 15, B; *Trin.*, 182; *Mil.*, 524, R. *Merc.*, 68: more frequently *susum*, Pl. *Amph.*, 1000; *Cf.* CIL., 1, 199: more frequently *susovorsum*, *susum*, Wilm., *E. I.*, 790: Fest., p. 286; Vituv., ix. 9, 2, etc.—GUERICKE.

**seitorium.**—Here equivalent to sitting-room.

**Trimalchio, ebrietate turpissima gravis novum acroama, cornicines — iussit adduci, etc.**—*Cf.* Seneca, *Ep.* 12, 8: Pacuvius qui Syriam usu suam fecit, cum vino et illis funebribus epulis sibi paren-

taverat, sic in cubiculum ferebatur a cena, ut inter plausus exoletorum hoc ad symphoniam caveretur: *βεβίωται! βεβίωται!* Nullo non se die extulit; and, *de brev. vit.*, 20, 3: Turranius fuit exactae diligentiae senex, qui post annum nonagesimum, cum vacationem procurationis ab C. Caesare ultro accepisset, componi se in lecto et velut exanimem a circumstante familia plangi iusset.

**ad summam.**—*Cf.* ad summam, 31, etc.

**navoluit.**—For *maluit*.

**assem habeas, assem valeas, habeas, habebis.**

—*Cf.* Lucil. in *Schol.*, *Juv.* 3, 143: Quantum habeas tantum ipse sies tantique habearis. Hor., *S. i.* 1, 62: quia tanti quantum habeas sis. Apul., *Apol.* 23: tanti revera estis quantum habetis. Augustin. *de disc. Christ.* 11, 12: unde et illud proverbium quantum habebis tantum eris. Seneca, *Epp.* 115, 14: ubique tanti quisquam quantum habuit, fuit. Plut., π. φιλοπλουσ. 7. τοσούτον νόμιζε σεαυτὸν ἄξιον, ὅσον ἂν ἔχῃς. Italian prov.: Chi non ha, non è.

**ampullam nardi.**—The unguent prepared from *nardus* was the most expensive.

**dicite aliquid belli.**—*Cf.* si quid belli habes, affer, 68.

**unus—servus.**—Like *unus servus Agamemnonis*, 26.

**libitinarius illius**—*i.e.*, I. Iulius Proculus, mentioned in 38: et quam honestam negotiationem exercuit—libitinarius fuit.

## VARIANT READINGS.

Bücheler I. = *ed. mai.*, Berlin, 1862.

Bücheler<sup>3</sup> = *ed. min. tert.*, Berlin, 1882.



### Page 2.

13 balnea *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 14 nos interim *lacuna*  
*Friedländer without Bücheler*

### Page 4.

4 quia *H* 12 ergo *omitted in L* 14  
 ponetis *Scheffer* ponitis *H* 15 quid *H* quidem  
*Bücheler* etiamnum *Scheffer* et iam non *H* *Bücheler*  
 18 subiecit *H* supposuit *L* 21 longum *without*  
*lacuna Bücheler with Friedländer* 26 bibe-  
 bant *L*

### Page 6.

4 ferebantur *L* 6 cum minimis symphoniacus  
*HL* 13 autem *omitted in L* 15 lance  
*omitted in H* 18 ad omnia *Heinsius*  
 22 cave cave *L*

### Page 8.

3 cum *Bücheler* 6 denique *Bücheler* dein *or*  
 deinde *L* 10 rapiebat *H* capiebat *L* 11  
 copiosa *expungebat Goesius quo facto scribendum* cum  
 cornu *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 16 marmoreum positum et *H*

18 ego *L*                      21 multaciam *H* multa iam *fuisse*  
*puto aut multas adiectumque inter alia nomen*  
*Bücheler*<sup>3</sup>                      22 veneramus *L*

## Page 10.

2 Cn. *H*                      4 etiam *L*                      17 pariter  
*omitted in L*

## Page 12.

1 ante pedes *L*                      7 in atrio *Bücheler* in  
*precario HL*                      11 cubitoria *HL Bücheler* accu-  
*bitoria Heinsius Lipsius Burmann accubitoria Fried-*  
*länder*                      12 donaverat cliens quidem *L*                      13  
*eum omitted in L reum Heinsius*                      16 stupentibus  
*after basia in L*                      23 pedes ac *L* ped . . . ad *H*

## Page 14.

2 ergo *Heinsius* ego *HL*                      8 tum *L*                      9  
*unum H ipsum L*                      11 inter promulsidaria  
*Bücheler* in promulsidari *HL*                      17 supra *H*  
*super Bücheler*                      18 ferventia argenteam *H*  
*argenteam ferventia Bücheler et omitted in L*                      22  
*munitissima H Bücheler minutissima L*

## Page 16.

1 coccino *L* coccineo *H* incluserat *L*                      11  
*connexum H conexo Bücheler*                      14 absens more  
*vobis venire sed ne diutius absenti vos essem volup-*  
*tatem H triclinium venire sed ne diutius absentius*  
*essem omnem voluptatem mihi L*                      18 aut *L*  
*ac H*                      19 testorum *L in quo dicta intercidit*  
*Bücheler*                      22 qua *L*

## Page 18.

6 concepta *L* 10 mihi *omitted in L* 15  
*with lacuna Friedländer without Bücheler* 22  
 obiurgare *L* 23 insecutusque *L* supellecti-  
 carius *Dousa* lecticarius *H* supellecticarius *Fried-*  
*länder* 24 verrere *HL* everrere *Goesius*

## Page 20.

6 iussi *Burmman* iussit *H* iussit senex *L* 7  
 pudissimi *H* p̃dissimi (p̃aedissimi) *L* paedidissimi  
*Scheffer* 15 tengomenas *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> tangomenas  
*H* τέγγε πνεύμονας *Bücheler* *I* τέγγωμεν ἡμᾶς *Jacobs* vita  
 vinum est *H* vinum vita est *Goesius* 18 nobis  
*in the codd. after* accuratissime (curatissime *H*) *or*  
 attulit 20 luxatae *Heinsius* laxatae *H* locatae *L*

## Page 22.

2 ut *Jahn* 7 insecutum est *L* 19  
 oclopetam *H* odopetam *L*

## Page 24.

4 extorquet *L* 6 [hoc est in. (=initium)  
 cenae] *Wehle p. 17* hoc est in cenae *H* hoc est ius  
 cenae *L Bücheler* 15 tanquam *omitted in L*  
 quicunque euripo *H* qui tanquam in euripo *Bücheler*  
 16 coeptum *L* 19 ita gesticulatus *L*

## Page 26.

2 inquit illum *L* 6 quam *omitted in L*  
 10 modo *once only in L* 12 eius *L* 16  
 haec eupateria *Reinesius* haec lupatria *H* 17 et est  
 18

*Rhode* 18 [tantum auri vides] *narrationis ordinem turbantia seclusi. mihi interpretamentum illorum adeo saplutus est videntur ut nesciam an dives scriptum fuerit. 'haec sunt in illa laudabilia' interpretabatur Studerus Obs. p. 10. Bücheler I*

**Page 28.**

6 credrae *H cedrae Bücheler<sup>3</sup> cerae Heinsius Bücheler I* 9 testiculavit *Bücheler<sup>3</sup> culavit H Bücheler I curavit Patav.* 11 quae sunt *mutilated or corrupted from quaestu Bücheler<sup>3</sup>* 15 culcitrās *H Bücheler culcitas Bücheler<sup>3</sup>* 20 modo solebat collo *Wehle p. 13. Bücheler solebat collo modo H* 21 quom *Bücheler quomodo H*

**Page 30.**

1 si quid *Bücheler si quo H* 2 cum *H Friedländer casam Bücheler<sup>3</sup> cenaculum Bücheler I* 15 avis cocos *Scheffer vis cocos H an bis Bücheler<sup>3</sup>* 16 piscatores *Heinsius*

**Page 32.**

8 putastis? *Bücheler<sup>3</sup>* 14 fericulus iam habuit *Bücheler fericulusta mel habuit H fortasse iam mei Bücheler<sup>3</sup>* 20 arieti illi *H arietilli Reinsius Heinsius*

**Page 34.**

9 supra (sup̃) *H super Bücheler* 19 male facit *H mali facit Bücheler moliti facit or moli facit Rohde*

## Page 36.

2 comparandos illi homines *H* comparatos illi  
*Rohde* 3 ante donec alia periisse suspicor  
*Bücheler I* toralia praeposuerunt *Tilebom.* tolaria  
 proposuerunt *H* 26 lotam *Muncker* totam *H*

## Page 38.

5 fortasse baucalensis *Bücheler* 6 duravi *H*  
*Bücheler I* decrevi *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 7 quid *H* quod  
*Bücheler* 10 cena eum vindicasset *Bücheler*  
 cenam vindicasset *H* 24 circumeuntem *Scheffer*  
 circumeuntes *H* sane *H* insane *Heinsius*

## Page 40.

4 Dama (Damas) itaque *Heinsius* clamat itaque *H*  
 5 pataracina *H* patera capaci vina *Heinsius* 8  
 staminatas *H* heminatas or eminaras *Heinsius*  
 12 balniscus *Scheffer* baliscus *H* balaniscus *Reinesius*  
 18 hey est hey *H* heu eheu *Jacobs* 19 minoris  
*Scheffer* minores *H* muscae *Heinsius*

## Page 42.

8 neminem nihil *H* feminae nihil *Jac. Gronov.*  
 9 anticus *Hirschfeld* 11 Philerosque *Bücheler*  
 phileros qui *H* 14 ab asse crevit *Scheffer*  
 abbas secrevit *H* 21 uncta plena *H* plena  
 uncta *Reinesius Heinsius*

## Page 44.

1 quanti *Bücheler* quantum *H* quanti tum *Scheffer*  
 6 oricularios *Reinesius Heinsius Bücheler I* oracu-

larios *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 16 olim oliorum *H* mulierarium, mulierosum *Scheffer Heinsius* molitor mulierum *Bücheler* 17 canem *intactam* reliquisse *Goesius* 16 pullarius *Burmann Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> puellarius *H Bücheler I* 25 esuritia *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> esurio *H esurigo Bücheler I*

## Page 46.

5 similia sicilia interiores et *H temptavi* si siligine inferior esset *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 14 directum *Reiske dilectum H Bücheler I* derectum *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 16 eum *Tilebom.* enim *H Asiadis H Asiatici Reinesius* assi a dis *Burmann apathis? Bücheler*<sup>3</sup>

## Page 48.

2 nos *Tilebom.* non *H* non trium? *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 12 huius *Scheffer* eius *H* 14 a diibus *Bücheler* aedilibus *H fieri Tilebom.* fieri *H* 15 pili *H* pluris *L* 20 ridebant *H* redibant *Jacobs Bücheler* udi *Triller* ut dii *H*

## Page 50.

5 haberet *H Bücheler fortasse* saperent *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> sola *Reiske* sua *H* 7 aliubi *Scheffer* alicubi *H* 9. in triduo *Heinsius* inter duo *H* 12 quid *Heinsius* quod *H* 13 miscix *Anton.* mixcix *H* 14 amphitheater *Bücheler* ampliteatur *H* amphitheatrum *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 15 videat *H* rideat *Burmann* madeat *Hirschfeld* 18 mannos *Reinesius* Manios *H Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> nanos *Scheffer*

## Page 52.

7 filicem *H* filiam *Patav.* 10 suas *H* suos *Scheffer* 22 habet *H* habebat *Bücheler*



## Page 54.

1 flaturae *H* staturae *Scheffer* 3 adhibete  
*Bücheler* adhebet *H* havete? *Bücheler*<sup>2</sup> 8  
 loqui non loquere *Scheffer* loquere non loqui *H* [loqui]  
 non loquere *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 14 dispare pallavit *H*  
 dispalavit *Orelli* 19 aves *Triller Reiske* naves  
*H*

## Page 56.

5 fit *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> sit *H* est *Bücheler I* 6 venit  
 dem *H* *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> ventilat quidem? *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup>  
 13 aliquid artificii *Friedländer* artificii *simply H*  
*Bücheler* nonnihilum artificii *Heinsius* 14 ton-  
 streinum *Bücheler* tonstrinum *Scheffer* constrinum *H*  
 20 onera *H* olera *Scheffer Heinsius*

## Page 58.

6 maleicorum *H* 7 veterem *Heinsius* ventrem  
*H* 9 sua re [causa] facere *Bücheler* suam rem  
 facere? *Friedländer* 12 mutare? *Bücheler* 15  
 vetuo *Bücheler* vetui *H* 23 quod *Heinsius*  
 quo *H* 17 lasani *Bücheler* lassant *H*

## Page 60.

1 cum mundatis *H* *Bücheler* commundatis *Heinsius*  
 5 sexennem *Wehle p. 21.* senem *H* 14 ait *aut* inquit  
 post quota adiciendum *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 16 natus es  
 sed es deletum *H* 19 quidem cocum *H* cocum  
 quidem *Bücheler* 20 potentiae *Scheffer* po-  
 tentia *H*

## Page 62.

10 ego etiam si *Bücheler* ego autem si *H*

11 domusionem *Wehle* Bücheler divisione *H*

12 II *Bücheler* tres *H*

Page 64.

pollicem *H* podicem *Jacobs* poricino *H* penecillo  
*Reinesius* ericio *Jacobs* porcino *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> extorsit *H*  
 extersit *Jacobs*

Page 66.

3 mittas *Heinsius* mittes *H* 9 at non Trimal-  
 chio *H* *Bücheler* at non *ita* Trimalchio *Bücheler* *I*  
 19 et *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> etiam *H* etiam argenteam coronam  
*Bücheler* *I*

Page 68.

10 stelio *Heinsius* scelio *H* 17 certe non  
 olunt *Bücheler* certe nolunt *H* ceteri nolint *Scheffer*  
*Heinsius*

Page 70.

2 fecit se porrigere Caesari *Bücheler* fecit reporri-  
 gere Caesarem *Scheffer* fecit reporrigere Caesari *H*  
 petiit reporrigere Caesari *Heinsius* 6 martio-  
 lum *H* *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> marceolum *Bücheler* *I* 8  
 solium *Heinsius* coleum *H* coelum *Scheffer* Caesar  
*Bücheler* 15 lacuna *Friedländer, without*  
*Bücheler* 16 sic ut vivere putes *Bücheler* sic  
 uti vivere *Heinsius* sicuti vere *H* 18 lacuna  
*Friedländer without Bücheler* 17 capidem quas  
 reliquit patronorum meus *H* capides *M* quas reliquit  
 patrono *meo* Mummius *Bücheler*

Page 72.

5 labro orare *Heinsius* *Scheffer* labrore *H* orare  
 coepit *Strelitz* 7 ergo corruptum ex vero aut

*praecesserant alia ab epitomatore recisa Bücheler*  
 19 *madeia perimadeia H Mάδεia Περιμάδεia Bücheler*

**Page 74.**

2 *fortunatam suam revertebatur modo ad naturam*  
*et H in priore commate putes aliud praeterea verbum*  
*omissum velut indignantem Bücheler*

**Page 76.**

4 *circitore Bücheler circumitore H* 10 *per*  
*gradus H ire per gradus Muncker* 11 *transilire*  
*Heinsius transire H* 15 *cornicines Heinsius*  
*cornices H* 16 *[animalia] acroamata tricas*  
*Bücheler animalia cromataricas H* 17 *sed*  
*Heinsius et H* 18 *Atellanam Scheffer Bücheler I*  
*Atellaniam Bücheler<sup>3</sup> Atellam H* 20 *Bücheler*  
*compares frag. XV glossarium S. Dionysii: petaurus*  
*genus ludi. Petronius 'petauroque iubente modo*  
*superior' which may have been read here*

**Page 78.**

9 *per ridiculum aliquid Bücheler<sup>3</sup> periculo nostro*  
*aliquid H periculo aliquid catastrophae Bücheler I*  
 16 *poenae Hadrianides cene H* 19 *vulneratum*  
*Scheffer Heinsius liberatum H* 20 *compro-*  
*bamus factum varioque sermone garrimus LO Petronii*  
*oratio habebat etiam tale et recordati aut et cum*  
*Agamemnon expromere coepisset quam Bücheler<sup>3</sup>*

**Page 80.**

3 *expectes H expectas L at end ubique Heinsius*  
 4 *at beginning nostra Heinsius supra Heinsius super*  
*HL* 6 *coepit poetarum H poetarum coepit LO*

8 commorata *cod. Messan. dempsit epitomator ex Petronio Trimalchionis sermone erat, de suo addidit que et memorata est Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 10 putas  
*H* putes *LO* Pubilium *Bücheler* publium *HLO*  
*Pubilium Friedländer* 13 rictu *Bücheler* victu  
*Heinsius* 14 pascitur *Scaliger Dousa* nascitur  
*H* 18 pietaticultrix *L* pietatis cultrix *HO*

## Page 82.

2 modo *Bücheler* meo *HL* 3 margarita  
 cara *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> tribaca (tibi baca *Bernensis*) indica  
*H* 6 viridem *H malo* viride *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 8 e  
*Bernensis* est *HLO* carbunculus *or* carbunculos *or*  
 carbunculas *HL*

## Page 84.

7 xerophagi ex sapa *and* dati *Friedländer* aacro-  
 phagie saele datae *H* saprophagiae ex sale *Bücheler*  
*Rhein. Mus. XVIII* 322 xerophagiae ex sale *fortasse*  
*Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 8 contus *Burmann* centus *H* 11  
 canale et pedale *Bücheler* canalem et pedalem *H*  
 12 muraena et litera *Bücheler* murenam et litteram *H*  
 13 alligata *Bücheler* alligatam *H* 15 exciderunt  
*Hadrianides Bücheler* ceciderunt *H*

## Page 86.

3 balatum duxissem *H Bücheler* balatum cluxissem  
*Friedländer* balatu interdixissem *Heinsius* 9  
 lamna] al. lena *superscriptum H* 19 *sinu*  
*Heinsius capite Reinesius villis Scheffer*

## Page 88.

8 sciit *Scheffer* scit *H* 12 maiiesto *Muncker*  
 mali isto *H*

## Page 90.

1 tu rides caepa cirrata *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> turdes cepa  
 pirrata *H* 2 io *Heinsius* o *H* 3 temptavi  
 numerasti, stigmatia, crucis *Bücheler* 8 at  
*Burmann* aut *H* isti nugae *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> isti geuge *H*  
 istic euge (*ut fiat insultatio cum ironia*) *Bücheler* *I*  
 10 nec *Jahn* *Bücheler* et *H* caldicerebrius *Jahn*  
*Bücheler* caldus cicer eius *H* 11 sed *Bücheler*  
 14 non cresco *H* *Bücheler* non crescām *Hadrianides*  
 15 coniecero *Heinsius* coniecit *H* parsero *Reinsius*  
 par ero *H*

## Page 92.

1 deurode fecit latere *puto graecum tale* eleuther-  
 ode *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> deuro defecit *H* nervo desuefecit?  
*Bücheler* *I* 2 menias *H* *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> naenias  
*Heinsius Scheffer* meras *Mentelius* 6 lamnam  
*Heinsius* lâna *H* 7 scies *Reiske* scio *H*  
 8 qui de nobis *Bücheler* quidem vobis *H*  
 11 curris *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> muttis vel minurris? *Bücheler* *I*  
 17 es, volpis? *Bücheler* 18 ut *Jahn* aut *H*  
 19 toga ubique *H* ubique toga *Bücheler*

## Page 94.

1 nos alia *Friedländer* nos *Bücheler* 2 satin  
 conieci pro sunt *Bücheler* 4 aut numera mapalia  
*H* *Bücheler* aut numero vapula *Segebade* 5  
 evadet *Wehle* *Bücheler* *I* evadit *H* *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 16  
 lacuna *Friedländer* without *Bücheler*

## Page 96.

5 Parentini *H* Tarentini *Scheffer* 10 ducen-  
 aria *Friedländer* ducenaria *Burmann* dunaria *H*

denaria (duodenaria) *Bücheler I* donaria *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup>  
 11 *turbatum aliquid esse omissum hoc loco vitulum aut*  
*eum demonstrat Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 13 *supina Scheffer*  
*spuma H* 21 *diductis Scheffer deductus H*

## Page 98.

2 *lacuna*] *rursus rem novam notavi? Bücheler I*  
 7 *ad Priapum Keller et H Bücheler sed Bücheler I*  
 8 *missio Bücheler remissio H [hic] refecit Fried-*  
*länder minorem conieci Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> *hiare fecit Rohde*  
 11 *os Bücheler nos H accidere Bücheler accedere H*  
 12 *fericulum Reinesius Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> *periculum peniculum*  
*Scheffer Bücheler I* 16 *ipsi Bücheler ipsas H*  
*ipsi iis Heinsius* 24 *Lucrionem Reinesius*  
*Heinsius Bücheler lucronem H*

## Page 100.

1 *lacuna Friedländer without Bücheler* 11  
*rideant — viderint Scheffer derideant — viderit H*  
 20 *illam Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> *autem H eam Muncker*  
 21 *morata Hadrianides moriar H* 22 *certe*  
*quidem est periit post negatum Bücheler*<sup>3</sup>  
 23 *quicquid habui Bücheler*

## Page 102.

2 *fefellit sum H Heinsius Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> *fefellit*  
*us(s)um Scheffer Bücheler I* 4 *egi aginavi*  
*H Bücheler ego aginavi Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 6 *Capuam*  
*Scheffer capue H* 7 *ego] praestat ergo Bücheler I*  
 11 *intra Bücheler inter H* 12 *stelas Bücheler*<sup>3</sup>  
*stellas (στέλλας) H Bücheler I*

13 sedeo ego *Scheffer Jahn Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> sed ego *H* sed  
 ego eo *Heinsius Bücheler I* 15 anima *Muncker*  
 in animo *H*

## Page 104.

3 in tota via *Scheffer* matavita tau *H* 5 ut  
 larva *Bücheler* in larvam *H* 6 volabat *H*  
 colabat *Reinesius* 10 *perculit Bücheler*<sup>3</sup>  
 15 Gai *Bücheler* hac *H* huc *Scheffer*

## Page 106.

2 viderint alii quid de hoc *Bücheler* viderint qui  
 hoc de alibi. *H* 6 [ut] *Friedländer* ut *Bücheler*  
 11 nam *H* iam *Jacobs* 12 ipsimi nostri *Bücheler*  
 ipim nostri *H* 13 caccitus *H* catamitus *Jacobs*  
*Jahn* ecritus *Reinesius* zacritus *Rönsch* 14 nos  
 tum plures *H* nostrum plures *Heinsius* 18  
 poterat *delevit editor Patav. Bücheler* bovem *Reiske*  
 Iovem *H*

## Page 108.

1 et plane *H Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> sed plane *Bücheler I*  
 6 cum *Bücheler* dum *H* 10 vavatonem *H*  
 vavatore *Heinsius* 22 suavius *Bücheler*  
 suavis *H*

## Page 110.

1 belle diverbia dicere, melica canturire *Bücheler*  
 canturire belle deverbis, adicere melicam *H*  
 2 abistis *H* ubi estis *Heinsius* caricae *Scheffer* carica *H*  
 5 tisticus *H* phthisicus *Bücheler* 6 quando *Bücheler*  
 qñ *H* quem *volgo* 7 appositae *Heinsius*  
 oppositae *H* 14 semissem *H* semesum  
*Burmann* 15 [hac] *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> hoc *or* hanc

*Hadrianides*16 officii *Bücheler* officio *H***Page 112.**

16 misceri *et* potiones *Anton.* misceri potionesque  
*Bücheler I* vereor ne plura desint *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup>

**Page 114.**

11 videtur *Scheffer* videretur *H* 22 lautum  
 novendiale *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> laucum novemdialem *H*

**Page 116.**

10 poculo *H* *Bücheler* botulo *Jac. Gronov.* 11  
 saviunculum *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> saucunculum *H* savunculum  
*Bücheler I* 11 et certe] et circa? *Bücheler*  
 13 vires *Bücheler* vices *H* 16 non nimium *Jac.*  
*Gronov.* non minimum *Bücheler*

**Page 118.**

4 ex sapa *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> et sapa *H* et sapam  
*Bücheler I* 7 concacatum *Burmann* conca-  
 gatum *H* 9 improbe ternos pugnosc *Jac.*  
*Gronov. Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> improbiter nos pugno *H* *Bücheler I*  
 15 apoculo *Bücheler* apocalo *H*

**Page 120.**

3 ante eo forsitan multa perierint *Bücheler I*  
 4 crassissimis *H* crassissimas *Scheffer* 9 bar-  
 calae *H* babaecali *Heinsius* berbeculi *Reinesius*  
 13 circulatim *H* circulatum *Heinsius* 23 de-  
 curtasse narrationem compiler videtur *Bücheler I*  
 saucia *H* sociae *Studemund*



## Page 122.

5 correptos *Scheffer* correctos *H* 7 incen-  
 sissimam *Reinesius* indecens imam *H*  
 10 scobemque *Scheffer* scrobemque *H* 25 erran-  
 tis *H* recitantis *Heinsius Bücheler I* barbariae  
*Scheffer Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> barbarie *Bücheler I* barbore  
*Heinsius* auctum *Friedländer* abiectum *H* adiectum  
*Scheffer Muncker Bücheler*

## Page 124.

1 miscebat *H Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 3 plausum tamen  
*Bücheler* lassus tamen *H* desisset *Scheffer* dedisset  
*H* 4 nunquam inquit *Bücheler* nunquid  
*H* 5 erudibam *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> audibāt *H* erudibam  
*Jahn* 7 desperatum *Bücheler* desperatus *H*  
 10 numerum *Haase Bücheler* nummorum *H* num-  
 erorum *Scheffer* 13 trecentis *Scheffer* retentis  
*H* 22 ipsumam meam *Bücheler* ipsum  
 ammeam *H*

## Page 126.

6 turdi siligine *Heinsius* turdis iligine *H*  
 8 efficerant *H* effingerent *Heinsius* 12 omnia  
*Bücheler* omnium *H* 13 amici *Bücheler* 17  
 de *fimo* facta *Bücheler* defacta *and in margin al.*  
 defuncta *H*

## Page 128.

2 vulva *Bücheler* bulla *H* bulba *Scheffer*  
 6 attuli *Heinsius* attulit *H* 8 etiam nobis]  
*potius* et nobis *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 11 in collo *Heinsius*  
 in loco *H*

## Page 130.

6 aliquantum *Bücheler* liquatum *H*  
 23 oppressit *Bücheler* oppresserit *H*

## Page 132.

16 ponas *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> pingas *H* fingas *Bücheler I*

## Page 134.

3 sequitur *Bücheler* sequatur *H* 12 faciatur  
*H Bücheler* faciantur *Goesius* 13 facias *Bücheler*  
 facies *H* 18 urnam *Jac. Gronov.* unam *H* licet  
*H* scilicet *Segebade*

## Page 138.

5 plaudentem *Jacobs Wehle* gaudentem *H* 9  
 assentemur *and in margin al.* absentemur *H Bücheler*  
*I* assectemur *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 14 ebrius] *ex-*  
*pectas* territus *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 22 [at] *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> et  
*Wehle* ita *Heinsius* 24 udique *Bücheler* utique  
*H*

## Page 140.

9 quo *Bücheler* qua *H sine dubio haec Petronianis*  
*breviora Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 10 istic? *Bücheler* 18  
 gingilipho *H* singuli sophos *Heinsius* Gai sophos  
*Bücheler I* 19 sonabant *Bücheler* exsonabant  
*H* 20 ore *Burmman* 23 malo illi  
*Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> in solium *Bücheler* in solio *Scheffer* in  
 solo *H*

## Page 142.

1 temperabatur *Heinsius* pervapatur *and in margin*  
*al.* parabatur *H* 4 suas *in cod. videtur ex-*  
*punctum* 8 barbatoriam *Scheffer* babatoriam  
*H* 9 tangomenas *H* tengomenas *Bücheler*

## Page 144.

13 Trimalchioni *Bücheler* trimalchionem *H* 21  
 quem *H* quam *Heinsius* 24 meminit *Heinsius*

me misit *H* sed de *Bücheler* sede *H* machina *Bücheler*  
machillam *H*

Page 146.

2 non spuit *Reinesius* conspuit *H* 5 sit  
*Bücheler* si *H* 8 herae proximae *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup>  
here proxime *H* *Bücheler* *I*

Page 148.

3 ut se frangeret *Heinsius* ut effrangeret *H* 9  
thraecium *Bücheler* thretium *H* archisellium *Bücheler*  
artissellium *first s deleted H* 12 *rectius* fulti-  
pedia *aut* fulcripedia *Bücheler* 13 facias  
*Tilebom. facies H*

Page 150.

7 factum *ut videtur primo erat scriptum* *Bücheler*  
9 scitis *Bücheler* scis *H* 18 iumentaue scri-  
*bendum aut verbum velut* paro *intercedisse stadiuendum*  
*Bücheler I* 22 *per* libertos *Heinsius* *Bücheler I*  
libertos *simply* *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup>

Page 152.

1 nolentem *Scheffer* *Heinsius* nolente *H* exoravit  
*and in margin al. exhortavit H* 6 mihi *added*  
*in margin H* 9 rebus illis *corruptum* *Bücheler*  
*I* rebus pusillis *Heinsius* rebus imis *Hirschfeld*  
12 quod vobis non dixerim *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> quid vobis non  
dixerim? *Bücheler I* 13 etiam nunc *Jahn*  
18 casula *Heinsius* cusuc *H* 20 marmoratis  
duos *H* 21 cellationem *H* cenationem *Scheffer*  
*Bücheler*

**Page 154.**

2 mavoluit *H* mavolt *Heinsius*

**Page 156.**

6 libitinarii *Scheffer* libertinarii *H* unde coniciat  
*aliquis* qui inter collibertos *Bücheler*<sup>3</sup> 13 tam  
plane quam *H* plane tanquam *Jahn*

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is neut. plur. and at  
line 7 rhetorica is fem.,  
ῥητορικῇ*)  
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